CYCLES B. S. A RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, Special Barton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES B. S. A RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, Special Barton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 171 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY ...	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
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Single Copy TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma calling at Galle, Tuticorin, Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
S. S. Jalatarang	4300	29th Juiy 1922
S. S. Jalavihar	8720	31st July 1922
S. S.. Jalapalaka	7570	10th Aug 1922

For freight and other particulars apply to NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, HORNBY ROAD.

Opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.

Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES IN CORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passorts.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
22nd July ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
29th ,, ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
5th August	NARKUNDA* ..	16,118
12th ,, ..	NEVASA ..	9,071
19th ,, ..	KASHGAR † ..	8,840
26th ,, ..	CHINA* ..	7,952
2nd Sept.	MOREA * ..	10,911
9th ,, ..	PLASSY ..	7,393
16th ,, ..	MALWA ..	10,941
23rd ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
30th ,, ..	NALDERA * ..	15,825
7th Oct. ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
14th ,, ..	MACEDONIA †	11,089
21st ,, ..	DELTA	8,097
28th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952

NARKUNDA, MOREA, NALDERA } *Through steamers from China Australia.

KASHGAR, MACEDONIA } †Through steamers from China

P AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN special train leaves Marseilles for London via Bologne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

To Port Said and Plymouth.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.
3rd Aug ..	MANDALA ..	8,246
22nd ,, ..	MANTOLA ..	8,963
5th Sept.	MULBERA ..	8,900
12th ,, ..	MERKARA ..	8,235
31st Oct. ..	MADURA ..	8,975

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

About 19th July	NALDERA ..	Connects a. Colombo with s. s. Novara.
12th Aug. ..	KALYAN ..	....
19th ,, ..	SONDAN ..	
25th ,, ..	MACEDONIA ..	
8th Sept. ..	MANTUA ..	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Dongola.
6th Oct. ..	NARKUNDA ..	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Nankin.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
28th July ..	NALDERA ..	15,825
8th Sept. ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
5th Oct. ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,118

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Destination
28th July ..	VASNA ..	Buarch via Karachi.
24th July ..	VITA ..	Karachi direct.
26th July ..	TAROBA ..	East & S. Africa
27th July ..	BARALA ..	Karachi and Persian Gulf

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS' MARINE, LIMITED,

AND

B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., 18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA, P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1230.

WONDER OF THE WORLD

If your hair is white or grey why feel shy or feel depressed.

I have prepared an oil Muzferi Kulph which will turn your white hair dark natural black at once.

MANY HAVE USED IT.

Try once sample box, Re. -9-0. Big bottle, Rs. 3-5-0. Write:—

HAZRAT MAWLANA HAJI PIR SYED NURSHAH HAMDANI

NURSHAH HAMDANI BUILDING, Memonwada Road, P. No. 9. BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K LINE

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
Hakodate Maru	U. Aoki	5,285	10 July	28 July
Ceylon Maru ..	S. Matsukura	4,905	19 July	2 Aug.
† Yojin Maru ..	....	6,735	25 July	5 Aug.
Awa Maru.. ..	Y. Sirai....	9,037	28 July	12 Augs
Tamba Maru ..	N. Wada....	5,845	11 Aug	29 Aug
† Gyokoh Maru	H. Ogata ..	7,491	16 Aug.	26 Aug.
Akita Maru. ..	Y. Koterii.	3,817	28 Aug.	4 Sep.
Wakasa Maru ..	M. Goto	6,083	11 Sep.	18 Sep.
Kamakura Maru	J. Fujisawa	5,843	27 Sep.	2 Oct.

†This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—

K. AIYAMA, Manager.

Telephone No. 279. 4362

Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE: BANK STREET.

SUB-BRANCHES.

BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.

MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.

SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

A. W. MARSHALL, Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

THE NATIONAL INDIAN INSURANCE CO. LTD.

(Incorporated in India 1907)

MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents.

Insure under an Endowment Policy

The Company pays all incidental expenses--you pay the premiums--The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT

For all particulars and forms apply to—

W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager. CALCUTTA.

HEAD OFFICE 6/7 Clive St, CALCUTTA.

OR, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LT.

TOTAL FUNDS ... Rs. 1,76,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS

LIBERAL CONDITIONS

WORLD-WIDE POLICIES

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO., *Managers.*

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LD.

(Established 1906).

FIRE.

Lowest possible rates, prompt settlement of losses.

MARINE.

Liberal and quick payment of claims.

LIFE.

Complete protection in Emergency.

Please apply to:—

R. AGASKAR & CO., Chief Agents. 29, Dadoo Building. Marine Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 4182.

Telegraphic Address:—SUJJANGUD.

THE UNIQUE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA. (Estd. 1912).

Investment Bonds (with profits) issued without Medical Examinations for any period from 6 years to 50 years,—will accumulate at compound interest a fortune for you, for instance Rs. 5 paid a month will secure.

In years	Guaranteed	Profits Expected	Total Expected
10	Rs. 697-8-0	Rs. 81-9-0	Rs. 779-1-0
15	,, 1,187-8-0	,, 230-0-0	,, 1,417-8-0
20	,, 1,700-0-0	,, 568-2-0	,, 2,268-2-0
25	,, 2,280-0-0	,, 2,082-13-0	,, 4,362-13-0

Apply for further detail and Agency on liberal terms to—

MANAGING AGENTS,

2 & 3, Lall Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.

INSURANCE

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LD.

INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.

ATTRACTIVE PLANS.

TABLE A-I A SPECIALITY.

Speedy settlement of claims.

AGENTS, WANTED

For particulars apply to:—

THE SECRETARIES,

16, Apollo Street, Fort,

BOMBAY.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-SCHAPPIJ

(Incorporated in Holland.)

Established by Royal Charter 1824.

CAPITAL PAID-UP F. 80,000,000 £6,666,666

RESERVE FUND ... F. 59,139,240 £4,928,270

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland)

Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE

Head Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES.

DUTCH EAST INDIES,

Bandjermasin,	Palembang
Bandoeng,	Pekalongan,
Cheribon,	Pontianak
Djember,	Samarang
Djocja.	Sabalia
Kota Radja,	Solo
Kota Radja,	Tebing Tinggi
Langsa	(Delhi)
Macassar	Tegal.
Medan	Telok Betong
Padang	Tjilatiap
	Welteverden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.

BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.

JAPAN.—Kobe.

CHINA.—Shanghai, Hongkong.

LONDON BANKERS.—National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest showed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Bombay Office:—Hornby House, Hornby Road.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN, Actg. Agents.

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 4927.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF A CHANDANHAR (NECKLACE) AND A STAR SET WITH DIAMONDS.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 21st July, 1922, at (2-30) p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Kapurchand Bhagvanjee and Co., the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Maharana Shree Ranjit Singhjee Bahadur of Barvani State and his Agents Messrs. Prabhulal Motichand Parekh and Co., the Mortgagors:—

1 Chandan Har (Necklace) set with diamonds.

1 Diamond Star.

The above will be on view three days before the date of sale.

GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st July, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE AT DADAR.

On SUNDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Palm", Dadar Main Road, Dadar, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, English solid mahogany sliding table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, oil paintings and water colours, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, electric hall and table lamps, one gramaph with records and stand, fancy ... and marble figures, blackwood ... er table and carved furniture, ... cabinets, fancy ornaments, ... vases, single and double ... sofas, teapoys, mirror ... of drawers, dressing ... and gown press- ... glass door ... ard ta... ...sils, ...ault A. T. ...ndaullete.

... A. Green, Esq., and ...

... will be published and the property ... 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd July, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, one iron safe on stand, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office Shigram.

1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.

One Daimler motor car 20-25 H. P. in good running order.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of the concerned.

1 case Brass goods.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 21st July, 1922.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS 122, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, SAFES, GLASS PEN-HOLDERS, USED STAMPS, BOOKS, INSOLVENT'S SAFE, CUPBOARD, GLASS HANDIES ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 24th day of July, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror door cabinets, writing tables, teapoys, side board, cupboards, bookstands, Chesterfield sofas, safes, etc., etc.

By the order of the Post Master General of Bombay:—

Dead articles from the Dead Letter Office such as picture cards, used stamps, books, shoes, miscellaneous articles, etc., etc.

By the order of G. G. Nadkarni, Esq., the Ag. Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of the following Insolvents:—

(1) Re: Chandiram Pelumal (Insolvent):—safe, big mirror, durry carpet, glass handies cupboard, chair, Mehta boxes, mattresses, pillows, etc.

(2) Re: Thackersey Dayabhai Thacker (Insolvent):—Dhoties, Shirts and pieces of coloured cloth.

By the order of the Insurance Co., concerned:—

4 Cases glass pen-holders.

By the order of the office concerned:—

6 Cases of English netting of assorted colours.

CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st July, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO PAINT MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF 1023 KEGS WHITE ZINC, BLACK AND GREY PAINTS OF MESSRS. LIVETT FRANK AND SON, LD., LONDON, (SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.)

Messrs. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will on MONDAY, the 24th day of July, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Medow Street, opposite the New Share Bazar on account and at the risk of the Insurance Office concerned:—

712 Kegs White Zinc of Messrs. Livett Frank and Son, Ld., London, 28 lbs. (slightly damaged by Fire and Water.)

238 Kegs Black Paints of Messrs. Livett Frank and Son., Ld., London, 28 lbs. (slightly damaged by Fire and Water).

73 Kegs Grey Paints of Messrs. Livett Frank and Son, Ld., London, 28 lbs. (slightly damaged by Fire and Water).

The above Kegs are lying for inspection at the Auctioneers Rooms.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and balance will have to be paid and kegs taken delivery of within 2 days.

MODY & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st July, 1922.

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

A VERY GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CONTRACTORS, TIMBER MERCHANTS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, FURNITURE MAKERS AND SHIP-BUILDERS.

AUCTION SALE of a large lot of Padauk and White Chuglam Scants, Malbar Wood, Teak Wood, Cherri Wood, Davdar Wood, Sal Scraps, Jungle Wood, Mixed Wood, Poon Wood, Benteak, Mango Wood, Pali Wood, Oregon Pine, Manjang Wood, Singapuri Wood, Japanese Pine, Bullies, Hollow Bamboo, Mate Poles, Teak Poles, Teak Pickets, etc., etc., at the Cotton Depot, Sewree, at Plot 2, lately pertaining to the Timber Sales Committee of the Board of Industry and Munitions.

On TUESDAY, the 1st of August, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at Cotton Depot, Sewree, Plot No. 2, the abovementioned goods, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. M. H. Shah and Co., Messrs. Keshavji Mulji and Pirojshaw R. Vakharia.

A list of the goods and conditions of sale can be had on application to the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st July, 1922.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 5921.

Auction Sale of very rich household and artistic furniture by John Roberts, Wimbridge and other well-known makers, Telescopic Dining Table, Roberts' Sideboard, English Cabinet, Gramophone, Roberts' handsome Silver Show Case, Cabinet, Steel English Ice Refrigerator, rich Platedware, Glassware, English Crockery, Cutlery, Cabinet, English Bedroom Suite, etc., etc.

On TUESDAY, the 25th July, 1922, at Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort, Messrs. MISTRY & CO. will sell by Public Auction, very rich furniture, comprising of telescopic screw dining table, Roberts' sideboard, dinner wagon, dumbwaiters, tea tables, Roberts' handsome silver show and cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs to match, carved cashmere table, brass top centre table, palmstands, English cabinet, gramophone, Roberts' tea tables, low arm chairs, ladies fancy writing table, hatstands, card tables, carpets, English bedroom furniture, mirror almirahs teakwood, clothe and gown press, dressing tables, marble top wash tables and toilet set, and revolving chairs, steel English ice refrigerator, glassware, English crockery, cutlery, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of Manager, Russo-Asiatic Bank.

Catalogues will be published and the property is open to view.

MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st July, 1922.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

Those desirous of publishing Advts. in the "Bombay Chronicle" should please take note to send a sufficient sum to cover the charges of the Advt. as no outstation Advt. can be published without payment with order and advertisers would forgive us if they find their instruction not carried out when same is not supported by remittance.

S. K. BANERJEE,
General Manager,
The "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED—Energetic BILL COLLECTOR for Newspaper office, Rs. 500 security required. State Previous experience and salary to Box No. 1100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—A SECOND CLASS EXPERIENCED ENGINEER, one having knowledge of erection need apply in person, GOCULDASS DOSSA & CO., 11th Hummam Street, Fort.
A R4367

WANTED—A HEAD MASTER for the Colvin High School, Sirohi, must be a B.A., L.T. Preferably athelete. Pay Rs. 125, with future prospects. Apply to CHIEF MINISTER, Sirohi State.
A 13771

WANTED—A LADY DOCTOR for the Lady Lansdowne Hospital, Bhopal. Pay 300-50-400. Apply with copies of testimonials to KHAN BAHADUR DABIRUL MULK SIR ISRAR HASAN KHAN, Kt., C.I.E., Mashirul Moham Bhopal.
A C13718

WANTED.—A youngman (Muslim or Hindu) proficient in accounts, typewriting and general office routine to work as clerk to an Auctioneering firm established in East Africa. Starting Salary Shillings 300 per month with further prospects. For further particulars apply to G. A. BATOO AND COMPANY, P. O. Box No. 334, MOMBASA
A R4343

SALARY Rs. 100—230 in 30 DAYS.—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. 2 days FREE TRIAL. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. HAWAID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi (Punjab).

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL GENTLEMEN to work as Secretaries and Inspectors for the branches to be organised shortly in the important centres of "Bombay Presidency". Monthly salaries Rs. 70 to 100 and Rs. 40 to 60 plus decent commission will be allowed. None need apply who can not Invest Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 1,000 respectively in shares. Apply to Box No. 8133 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 13618

WANTED—(1) a DEMONSTRATOR in PHYSICS, (2) a DEMONSTRATOR in CHEMISTRY and (3) an ASSISTANT PROFESSOR in Civil Engineering with [illegible] Engineering, in the D. J. Sind College, Karachi. Monthly pay for a Demonstrator Rs. 100 and for the Assistant Professor Rs. 200-25/2-250 with Provident Fund benefits. Apply immediately to the Principal with testimonials. S. C. SHAHANI, Principal, D. J. Sind College.
A C13772

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED.—A POST as a Manager to any of the Indian concern by an expert in commercial line with long experience. For particulars please write to Box No. 8567 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4346

WANTED—A POST, a youth of noble family knowing Spinning and Weaving /General as Assistant or Superintendent. Excellent certificates. Box No. 8374, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4353

WANTED—POST as PRIVATE TUTOR TEACHER in night School in Bombay. Can teach all subjects including Urdu and Persian upto Matriculation. Apply Box No. 8396, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4334

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO SUB-LET.—One commodious OFFICE facing sea in 1st Floor, Amarchand Building, Ballard Pier. Apply KHANNA, 74, Hornji Street, Fort.
C R4349

NASIK, TO LET BUNGALOW, six bed rooms, two drawing, dining rooms, two detached kitchens, whole or in two parts. Apply N. J. BULSARA, Nasik.
C R4156

MUSSOORIE—TO LET to end of October 1922. Several furnished rooms without board or a large suite for Rs. 650. E. L. and water throughout. Very central also rooms with board. Apply to Mrs. WEBB, Reme' Lodge, Mussoori.
C R4365

TO BE LET—For Poona season or longer period with telephone, one storied newly built spacious fully furnished BUNGALOW, with six bedrooms, very big hall, dining room, smoking and office rooms, motor garage, stables, very big garden, extensive riverside view. Also other bungalows suitable for princes and first class officers. For further particulars please apply ASIAN HOUSE AGENCY, 31.33, Hamam Street, Fort.
C C13776

[illegible] ANNOUNCEMENTS

VARNISH!! VARNISH!! VARNISH!!!—Patronise the Indian manufacture by contracting with us for Varnish and wooden Sole Slippers. AGENTS WANTED. First class material and most economical, enquire prices, GENERAL BUREAU CO., Allahabad City.
J R4364

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

AT THE "PALM", Dadar Main Road, Dadar, Auction sale of valuable furniture, property of E. A. Green, Esq., on view. Sale on SUNDAY, the 23rd July, at 2-30 p.m. BENNETT & CO.
G R4366

VALUABLE BUILDING STONE ready and available in large quantities of various sorts within easy distance of Bombay. Offers may be made in writing to Messrs. TAMBE AND VAIDYA, Architects, & Co., 3, Bell Lane, Fort.
G R4341

FOR SALE SHAMROCK HOUSE—Large Upper storied-built very pucca of stone in Lime Mortar. Situation Central good outlook, healthy. L. 1 and W. 15 rooms 6 bath rooms-pantry-store room 2 cook rooms 11 godowns, long glazed in verandah 2 small gardens large Badminton court comfortably furnished. Price Rs. 35,000 clear. Price with the Lodge, Rs. 55,000 or with the Lodge, a seven room cottage, 3 bath rooms, 4 godowns, 1 cook room etc., etc., Rs. 65,000 clear. Apply to OWNER SHAMROCK LODGE, MUSSOORIE.
G R4363

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

FINEST DESSERT PEARS.

SENT to any part of India carefully packed by V. P. P. 9lb. basket for Rs. 5-1". Apply to A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, Kulu, PUNJAB
GA C13652

QUETTA LOVELY PEACHES 6 lbs. or 2 lbs. each of Dry Figs. Cake Sultanas, Almonds and Apricots, Rs. 13. 6 lbs. Delicious Greengages or Egg Plums, Rs. 9. Delivery Free. Quality Special. Packing Scientific. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta, Tele. "GRAPES."
GA C13565

MANGOES! MANGOES!! MANGOES!!! Genuine, fresh and selected Langra, Bombay, Kishenbhog Sabza-Maldah and Akbarpasand mangoes, very sweet and delivious at Rs. 12 per 100, Rs. 7 for 50. Expenses extra. Price strictly in advance. SHAH & CO., Proprietors, Mangoes Gardens, Razamanzil No. 2, Darbhanga.
13433

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

WANTED—New complete SPINNING MACHINERY with preparatory machines, 20,000 SPINDLES and one STEAM ENGINE, 1,200 to 1,500 I.H.P. Both of good make. Write with particulars to THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LTD., Ahmedabad.
K C13709

FOR SALE—FLOUR GRINDING 16" (inch) Vertical two Mills and 15 B.H.P., A.C., Electric motor complete. Suitable for Bombay, Ahmedabad and Surat supply. Brand new. Price lot Rs. 2,250. Few more remaining unsold. Please write immediately to avoid disappointment. Please write THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL

DAVAR'S COLL[illegible] expert practic[illegible] Specialised Ba[illegible] courses wi[illegible] the [illegible] Twenty-[illegible] GREAT Street.
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SHORTHAND, TYPEWRI[illegible] with other Commercial, [illegible] and Scholastic Subjects by POST or [illegible] tion. Easy payment system of Fees. Courses guaranteed: Simplest, Easiest, and Best, of a month and less. Highly spoken of by the Civil and Military, Sardars, Merchants, and others. Apply: PRINCIPAL, "INDUSTRY and SCIENCE," College, 120, B. C. Belgaum.
M R13185

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CERTAIN CURE
FOR
Sprue, Gallstone, Sinus, Appendicitis, Paralysis, Tumours, Dropsy, Bone Diseases, Brain diseases, Rheumatoid Arthritis, etc.
Numerous testimonials open to inspection and sent on application.
No operation. No injection.
Our medicines are Non-Poisonous.
Dr SAM. WILLIAMS.
Graduated Biochemist.
No. 1, Cantonment Road.
LUCKNOW, U. P.
N. B.—Only Europeans and educated Indians are admitted. Full amount refunded in case of failure.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

ANNUAL CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

THE ANNUAL CONVOCATION for conferring Degrees will be held in the Sir COWASJI JEHANGIR CONVOCATION HALL of the University on WEDNESDAY, the 16th August 1922.

2. Candidates entitled to Degrees and desirous of receiving the same on the occasion are required, under General Regulation 50, to send in their applications and fees so as to reach the Registrar not later than 5 p.m. on Wednesday, the 26th July 1922. Forms of application may be obtained free of charge from the office of the Registrar.

3. The fee for admission to a Degree in person is Rs. 10 and that for admission to a Degree in absentia is Rs. 20. The amount of the fee must be remitted together with the candidate's application.

4. Candidates whose applications or fees are not received within the prescribed limits of time will not be allowed to take their Degrees at the Convocation.

By order.
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 30th June, 1922.
C13587

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

TWO HIGH SPEED PASSENGER BOATS, built 1920. Length 184' x 24' x 11' 6". Draft loaded 7' 8". Speed 14-16. Knots. Accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd. Class Passengers, (300-400). Electric Light, etc., etc.

Most suitable for the Coast Trade, and ready for immediate delivery.

For prices and further particulars apply to:—

WISE, ROBINSON & HUGHES,
27-29, Mangalore Street,
Frere Road, Fort.
C13767

SALE OF MATCHES.

THE OFFICER COMMANDING DETACHMENT "A" Supply Depot Company, Bombay has about 17500 gross Swedish Safety Matches packed in tinlined cases in stock, which he offers for sale.

2. Interested parties are requested to inspect the matches in P. O. L. Division, Grain Depot, Mazagaon, and deposit their offers in the tender box in the office of the undersigned upto 12 noon on WEDNESDAY, the 26th July, 1922, quoting rate per gross including packing and stating the quantity they are prepared to purchase.

3. Offers should be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent of the value of the matches tendered for.

4. Customs duty has already been paid on the matches and no duty is payable by purchasers.

5. Offers will hold good for one month.

(Sd.) J. RICE, CAPTAIN,
for O. C. Dett: "A" Sy: Depot Coy.
Bombay Castle, Behind Town Hall,
Fort, Bombay.
20th July, 1922.
C13775

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS IN BOMBAY CITY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of every Medical Practitioner in the City of Bombay that

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER

has been added to the list of infectious diseases compulsorily notifiable under Section 421 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.

By Order,
J. E. SANDILANDS, M.D., D.P.H.,
Executive Health Officer.
Bombay, 20th July, 1922.
C13779

THE BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL MILLS COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the RD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETne Shareholders of the above Combe held on MONDAY, the 31st July, p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office mpany, 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bomransact the following business:—

receive and adopt the Directors' Re- and Audited Balance Sheet, and fit and Loss Account, for the year ing 31st March, 1922.

sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

(3) To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

(4) To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

(5) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th July, 1922, to 8th August, 1922, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. H. JAGJIWAN & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th July, 1922.

N.B.—The Dividend when sanctioned will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after the 10th August, 1922, during Office hours to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 22nd July, 1922.
C13751

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of The Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.

In the matter of the National Democratic Publishing Co., Ltd.

The Trinity Electric Syndicate ... Petitioner.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for the winding up of the above-named Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 11th day of July, 1922, presented to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kemp the Sitting Judge in Chambers by the abovenamed Petitioners, one of the creditors of the above Company and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the said Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kemp or such other Judge of this Hon'ble Court as may be Sitting at the time in Chambers on the 4th day of August, 1922, and any creditor, agent, Director or Contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his attorney or Counsel for that purpose and a copy of the Petition, will be furnished to any creditor, agent, Director or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on applying to them for the same at their undermentioned address and on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated this 18th day of July, 1922.

SABNIS GOREGAOKER AND SENJIT.
Attorneys for the Petitioners abovenamed.
Shiloori Bank Building,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
C13784

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

Re: ESTATE OF ROBERT JACKSON KENT. ..... Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts and liabilities affecting the estate of Robert Jackson Kent, late of Karachi, Sind and formerly of Hotel Westbourne, 137, Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park, in the County of Middlesex, European, deceased, who died at sea on the 4th day of June, 1921, and Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of whose estate having effect throughout the Bombay Presidency were granted to Edgar Meredith Lane, one of the duly constituted attorneys of the London County Westminister and Parrs Bank, Limited, the executors named in the said Will, are hereby required to send in their names to the said Administrator, at the office of Messrs. King, King and Co., King's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, within one Calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the Administrator will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

Dated this 6th day of July, 1922.
CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
Attorneys for the Administrator.
C13623

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2048 of 1922.

HAKMA MOTI and Co., a firm of Marwadi Hindu Merchants, carrying on business as Shroffs and Money Lenders at Khadak, outside the Fort of Bombay on behalf of themselves and all the other creditors of the late Bai Rabiabai, wife of Mahomed Abdul Karim deceased. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

1. MAHOMED ABDUL KARIM, 2. AHMED ABDUL KARIM, and 3. HAWABAI, daughter of Mahomed Abdul Karim, all of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Abdul Rehman Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, the last two minors under the age of 18 years by their guardian-ad-litem the said Mahomed Abdul Karim. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Crump on the 8th day of May, 1922, in the above suit NOTICE is hereby given under Order I Rule 8 of the Civil Procedure Code that the Plaintiffs abovenamed on behalf of themselves and all the other creditors of the estate of Bai Rabiabai, wife of Mahomed Abdul Karim, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant have filed this suit on the [illegible] day of May, 1922, in this Hon'ble Court against the Defendants abovenamed praying for the following and such other or further relief as the case may require:—

(a) That it may be declared that the Plaintiffs are creditors of the estate of the said deceased and are entitled to recover thereout the sum of Rs. 1,111-4-0 with interest thereon at 15 per cent per annum from the 25th day of April, 1922, till judgment.

(b) That the Defendants as the heirs of the said deceased may be ordered and decreed to pay the said amount to the Plaintiffs out of the estate of the said Bai Rabiabai.

(c) That the estate of the said deceased may be administered by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court.

(d) That for the aforesaid purposes all inquiries may be made accounts taken and directions given by this Hon'ble Court.

(e) That the share of the deceased in the immovable properties mentioned in the Plaint may be sold by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court.

(f) That if necessary a Receiver may be appointed of the estate of the said Bai Rabiabai.

(g) That the Plaintiffs' costs may be provided for.

And that the hearing of this suit has been fixed for the 25th day of July, 1922.

Dated this 10th day of July, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 10th day of July, 1922.

Messrs. PATELL AND EZEKIEL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C13778

AMUSEMENTS

A MAGNIFICENT PICTURE.

The screen adaptation of the finest story-piece from the Great Indian Epic:—

MAHABHARAT.

"PANDAVAS IN EXILE.

Produced by
HINDOSTHAN FILM Co.,
Its faithfulness to the original and its ancient artistic atmosphere makes this picture flawless.

SEE IT TO-DAY OR THIS WEEK AT

MAJESTIC CINEMA

GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS
Four Shows daily: 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.

UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE

LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI

Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSALE
will stage at
Grant Road, Bombay Theatre, BOMBAY
on
Saturday 22nd July 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
and
Sunday 23rd July 1922 at 3 p.m. (S. T.)

SATTECHE GULAM
Proprietors

N.B.—No Complimentary Tickets will be allowed for this play.

AMUSEMENTS

AT LAST! AT LAST!

THE EXCELSIOR.
THE EXCELSIOR.
THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-MORROW
TO-MORROW
TO-MORROW

AT 6-30 AND 10 P.M.
AT 6-30 AND 10 P.M.
AT 6-30 AND 10 P.M.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
and
JACKIE COOGAN
JACKIE COOGAN
JACKIE COOGAN

The child sensation of the Screem
in
"THE KID"
"THE KID"
"THE KID"
"THE KID"

A first National Attraction
Booking now open at ROSE and Co. Ltd.
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.
FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

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TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 9-45 p. m.
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 9-45 p. m.
For the First Time in Bombay.
Pathe's Special Royal Authority Topical.
"PRINCESS MARY'S WEDDING PRESENTS"
Reputed to be the costliest, best and finest Collection of Jewellery the World has ever seen.
Wonderful works of art from all over the world.
The First Exhibition Film ever shown.
"THE BILL AND BOB BOXING SERIES"
BETWEEN BARRISCALE
a Five Reel Comedy Drama.
"KITTY KELLY M. D"

THE EMPIRE

TO-MORROW SAT. 22nd JULY
Every good woman, every noble soul will want to see
"LADY GODIVA"
The sensational motion picture. A drama of the world's most glorious woman.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
Finish the Week with a Laugh. Don't let the monsoon damp your capacity for fun.
OUR GREAT FUN FRIDAY
A Full Programme of comic Films including.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
AS
THE FLOOR-WALKER.

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
Finish the week with a big Laugh
A night with the Comedians, including.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
A NIGHT OUT

IMPERIAL

A novelty programme by star performers. That is what our patrons generally want. EDNA DALIE.—Supported by a combination of talented Artistes
IN
PRINCESS BUDUR
or
THE TALE OF KAMAR-AL-ZAMAN
Adapted from the 1001 Nights produced by MADAN THEATRES LTD: Directed on a scal of magnificent and splendour never before achieved in INDIA. The cast is a pinnacle of perfection featuring
ALL WELL-KNOWN LADIES OF CALCUTTA.
Daily.—5, 7, 8-45 and 10-30. p.m.
Sat. & Sun. at 3-30 and 5-15. p.m.
Prices as Usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

AMUSEMENTS

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SANDHURST ROAD, PHONE 2455.
THE COOLEST PICTURE HOUSE IN BOMBAY.
SECOND INSTALMENT
"THE BLUE FOX"

15 CONTINUOUS EPISODES.
SUSPENSE
SURPRISE
SENSATIONS
TO-DAY
at 5, 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
EPISODES 4, 5, and 6.
A PERILOUS RIDE.
A WOMAN'S WIT.
A NIGHT OF TERROR.
PATHE PICTORIAL and SNUB POLLARD COMEDY.
Globe Cinema

WEST-END CINEMA
One more Sparkling Universal Jewel
TO-NIGHT FOR THE LAST TIME
"Across the Deadline"
Here is a new kind of Far North story with one of the greatest cast ever assembled! The Thrills, Romance Suspense—and the Hero and the Heroine you will all like! It's Mayo's best Picture! Here is an appeal to the popular mind of the situation, wherein a family and a town are divided into two parts, hitting each other. It is the bitterest family feud outdone with not a bit of bloodshed.
(5 Reels) Featuring the popular Stars
Frank Mayo
and
Molly Malone
The Programme includes
The Universal International News and a 2-Reel Comedy.
'Shipwrecked Among Animals'
Featuring Harry Sweet
Four Shows To-day: 5-30; 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)
West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road)

Here's something Extraodrinary for you
A Record Double-feature Programme
(1) The Serial Sensation of the Season
"The Evil Eye"
A Most Powerful Story of the "Inside" of the GREAT WALL STREET BOND MYSTERY, by the celebrated writer
Mr. ROY L. Mc CARDELL
who wrote the Screen's Most successful Serial Production
"The Diamond from the Sky"
and has written more than 800 Screen dramas, besides
Decidedly an UNCHALLENGED STORY from an UNCHALLENGED PEN.
featuring
BENNY LEONARD
The Most popular Lightweight Champion Boxer of the World and an all-star cast, including STUART HOLMES, RUTH DWYER, MME. MARSTINI, AND MARIE SHOTWEL.
This Week—1st. Two episodes, 4 Parts, together with
(2) A Most Beautiful, and Ideal Love-drama
"THE WHITE IDOL"
The Story of an orphan maid, who loved a man that came to be her master!
A Most Interesting and Inspiring Italian Love—drama.
Specially selected to suit the tastes of the Lovers of Ideal Society Pictures!
It's a Splendid Selection indeed
"THE TILAK WEEK"
A one-reeler by the Hindustan Cinema Co. depicting the late lamented LOKAMANYA—the Son and Servant of India with his other Colleagues The Mahatma GANDHI and other Specially Selected for
"THE TILAK WEEK"
THIS DOUBLE BILL EXTRAORDINARY will be presented at the
"STAR" CINEMA,
Tram Terminus, Grant Road.
4 shows daily—Coming. 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30. Saturdays and Sundays—Extra Matinee at 3-30.
NO INCREASE IN PRICES.

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LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. RAMJANALI LALJI SAJAN, of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from GULAMALI G. MERCHANT and MAHOMEDALI NAZARALI CHAIWALLA, the executors and Trustees of the last Will and Testament of Munji Carrimbhoy. All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the West side of Shamji Hasanji Street or Samuel Street in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 128 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 6692 and New Survey No. 2833 and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 1653 and Street No. 224-26 and bounded on the East by the said Shamji Hasanji Street, on the West by the Public passage on the North partly by a water well and partly by the house of Khoja Hajibhai Lalji and on the South by the house of Khoja Asubhai Gangji.

Dated this 14th day of July, 1922.

MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C13777

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Mazagon Road, BOMBAY.
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CONSTRUCTION AND GENERAL ENGINEERS,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, COPPERSMITHS, PLUMBERS,
SHIP REPAIRERS & STORE SUPPLIERS.
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LIBERAL DISCOUNTS TO TRADE
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The Bombay Chronicle Studio

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, July 18th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp	—
" " Sales of East Indian	100
" " Import	—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—	
Mid. Americans Spot good inquiry	13 65
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	19 75
New York, 11 a.m. — Oct.	22 37
As known in Liverpool at — Jan.	22 00
closing time.) — Mar.	21 93
New Orleans 10 a.m. — Oct.	21 94
— Jan.	21 58

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, July 19th.

Months.	To-day's Price.
July	—
August	12 88
Sept.	..
Oct.	12 57
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	12 27
Feb.	—
Mar	—
April	..
May	12 39
June	—

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 19th.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	13 10
August	12 94
September	12 77
Oct.	12 63
November	12 52
December	12 42
January	12 32
February	12 27
March	12 22
April	12 16
May	12 09
June	12 03

Tone :—Quiet.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 19th.

Months.	To-day's price
July	18 30
Aug.	18 25
Sept.	18 35
Oct.	18 45
Nov.	18 55
Dec.	18 60
Jan.	18 60
Feb.	18 70
Mar.	18 80

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 19th.

U. G. Bengal Good	8 41
" " Fully Good	8 81
" " Fine	9 21
" " No. 1 Oomra Good	10 11
" " " Fully Good	10 51
" " " Fine	10 91
U. G. Broach Good	11 01
" " Fully Good	11 41
" " Fine	11 81
U. G. Scinde Good,	8 31
" " Fully Good	8 71
" " Fine	9 11

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 18th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	7,000
" Exports to Great Britain	16,000
" " to Continent	22,000
Futures at New York July	21 96
" " " Oct.	22 15
" " " Dec.	23 03
" " " Jan.	21 81
" " " Mar.	21 7
Spot Cotton, at New York	22 20
" at New Orleans	22 25
Futures at New Orleans July	22 09
" at New Orleans Oct.	21 69
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality)	10 1/4
Demand Bills	—
Silver Commercial U. S. mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	70

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, July 19th.

Oct.	22 36
Dec	22 22
Futures at New York, Jan	22 00
Mar	21 90

Liverpool, July 19th.

July	13 10
Oct.	12 63
Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.C. Liverpool Jan.	12 32
Mar.	12 22

London, July 19th.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/8 23/32 Dull
Bar Gold	£4/12 5 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	35 1/8 Steady

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

July 20.

To-day Reuter reported 21 points higher in New York futures and the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for F. G. M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 503 and steadily advanced till Rs. 508 on buying by an office. From this level it eased to Rs. 504 on general selling, which price remained at 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 505. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 504 and advanced to Rs. 508½ on Bulls buying closing at Rs. 508. Fine M. G. Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 448 and went upto Rs. 452. The prices fluctuated within a range of four rupees and the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 449. F. G. M. G. Broach July-August opened at Rs. 535 and improved to Rs. 541 on office buying. After fluctuating between Rs. 537 and Rs. 540 the rate at 4 p.m. remained Rs. 538. F. M. G. Oomra July was Rs. 451. While Oomra September opened at Rs. 462½ and going up by a couple of rupees steadily declined to Rs. 456½ on Marwari Jabbers and Brokers selling F. G. M. G. Bengal July was Rs. 381 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton continued to remain quiet yesterday and the demand was very poor. Some local millwalas purchased nice Berar descriptions, and about 2,000 Bs. are reported to have been sold yesterday.

COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL CABLE.

The following cable is received from a Liverpool Cotton expert:—

There are reports of heavy rains in Alahana. Our Liverpool friends are still of bullish opinion in the long run. Advise buying at this level rather than selling.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (₹ P. M.)

Bombay, July 20th

		Rs
F. G. Broach	April/May	505
Fully Good Broach	July/Aug.	538
Fully Good Bengal	July	382
" " "	Dec. Jan.	370
Fine Oomra	July	448
" "	Sept.	457
Southerns	July/Augt.	510
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	450

E. I. C. A. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 20th.

		Rs
F. G. Broach	April May	558
Fully Good Broach	July/August	544
Fully Good Bengal	July	383
" " "	Dec./Jan.	364
Fine Oomra's	July	485
" "	Sept.	462
Southerns	July/Augt.	515
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	463

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 20th.

Description, Super Fine	F Good	Good	fine		
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	—	—	405	385	365
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	475	455	440	—	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1.	515	495	480	—	—
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	500	480	465	—	—
M. G. Broach	—	—	540	530	520
Southerns	—	—	—	525	515

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 19th July 1922.

Cotton	4209 Bales.
Wheat	30197 Cwts.
Linseed	8581 "
Rape, etc.	1310 "
Gingellyseed	536 "
Poppyseed	156 "
Groundnuts	719 "
Jastorseed	4340 "
Rice	417 "
Myrabollams	976 "
Cottonseed	12951 "
Mowrasseed	Nil
Gram	223 "
Juwar	560 "
Masur	691 "
Barley	424 "
Bajra	1923 "
Opal	931 Tons

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, July 20.

Bars Gold ready—Rs. 26/11.
Bars Gold forward—Rs. 26/11.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement—Rs. 26/12.
Bars Silver ready—Rs. 92/9.
Bars Silver 1st settlement—Rs. 92/14.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement—Rs. 92/10.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate.—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 1/3 9/16.
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 1/3 19/32.
On London —
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 1/3 5/8.
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 1/3 21/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st. D. A. Rs. 1/3 27/32.
Bank's buying T. T. Rs. 1/3 11/16.
Bank's buying D. D. Rs. 1/3 23/32.
Tone of Exchange—Steady Market.
On Paris.—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 340.
Bank's buying 3 M/st. D. A. Frcs. 360.
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 350.
On Japan—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 164½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st. D. P. Rs. 159½.
On Hongkong.—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 201.
On Shanghai.—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 269.
On Singapore.—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 179½.
On New York.—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 347.
London Gold ready—sh. 92-5.
London Silver ready—d. 35-2.
London Silver forward—d. 35-2.
Tone of silver—Steady. India bought, China sold.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

America Exchange—$4.45 1/4.
French Exchange—Frcs. 52.90.
Swiss Exchange—Frcs. 23.20.
Belgium Exchange—Frcs. 56.00.
Italian Exchange— Liros 96.00.
German Exchange—Mrks. 2,175.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Paper—Rs. 58.
5 per cent. War Loan—Rs. 86.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan—Rs. 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan—Rs. 78.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1922—Rs. 100/2.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1928—Rs. 101.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926—Rs. 100.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1930—Rs. 100.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935—103-8.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974—Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930—Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974—Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1923 to 49—Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974—Rs. 65.

SHARES.

Market ruled quiet.
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1,352 x. d., India 121, Central 37/8, Tata Bank 16/12 and Eastern 87.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2,850, Alliance 305n., Apollo 82/8, Birla Mills 90, Bombay Cotton 1,225, By.-Dyeing 1,432/8, Bradbury 1,050, Century 820, Cent.-India 5,010, Colaba Land 2,325, Crescent 535, Currimbhoy 1,785, David 1,670, Edw. Sassoon 540, Fazulbhoy 3,165, Gokak 242/8, Ind.-Bleaching 222/8, Ind.-Malwa 710, Jamshed Mfg. 473, Kastoorchand 1,000, Kohinoor 3,100, Madhowji 490, Meyer Sassoon 325, New Great 835, New City 720, Pabani 860, Pearls 1,087/8, Phoenix 900, Shapurji 345, Simplex 832/8, Standard 2,625, Swan 1,210, Swadeshi 4,805, Tata Mill 1,175 x. d., Vishnu Cotton 2,510.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 527/8, B.-Burma 520, B.-Burma N. I. 155 pr., Bt.-Burma Pet 8/6, By.-Tramway 123/12, B.- Steam 235, Bundi Cement 40, Ind.-Cement 290, Katni Ord. 285, Katni Defd. 1,230 x. d., New India 21/4, Shivrajpur 32, Tata Iron Ord. 60, Tata Iron Defd. 212/8, Tata Iron N. Ord. 51/4, Tata Iron N. Defd. 180, Tata Hydro 880, Tata Oil 55 and Scindia Steam 8.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 20th.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 5/8
Bank Demand	1-3 21/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m /s	1-3 27/32
Tox Demand	360
American Dollars	347
Honkong Dollars	201
Shanghai	269
Japan	164
Singapore	179 1/2

Market Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, July 20th.—6 p. m

The following are to-day's closing rates so issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivered. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	61 0 0	9 2 0
Wheat, white Cawnpore 70-30	61 0 0	9 1 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	62 0 0	9 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 0 0	11 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 8 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 8 0	13 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	14 8 0	15 2 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 10 0	14 4 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	85 0 0	17 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	82 0 0	— —
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	78 0 0	— —
Teelseed Black	72 0 0	— —
Poppyseed, White	14 0 0	15 0 0
Groundnuts	72 0 0	— —
Mowrasseed	7 11 0	8 1 0
Barley	43 0 0	— —
COastorseed	62 0 0	12 9 0
Cotton Seeds Ready	38 8 0	5 11 0

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, May	4 0
Wheat, Aug.-Sept.	0 0
Linseed, May	12 0
Linseed, Sept,	15 10

AHMEDABAD-DHOLKA R... CO. LTD.

TO BE WOUND UP.

At the extraordinary general meeting of the Shareholders of this Company held in Bombay on Wednesday, the following resolution was passed:—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act 1913 and that Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co. be hereby appointed Liquidators for the purposes of such winding up".

TRAVANCORE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 20.

At the Travancore Legislative Council yesterday afternoon the Law Member introduced Destruction of Record Bill, Land Acquisition Regulation Amendment Bill and Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill which were referred to the Select Committees with the exception of the last bill which will be considered immediately. The budget revenue is expected to fall this year by seven lakhs while expenditure by three and a half lakhs. The fall under revenue being is due to a fall under Abkari on account of an agitation among the Ezuyas against toddy drawing. The Durbar has, however, presented a surplus budget despite several heavy expenses.

DEATH OF SIR G. KNOZ.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, July 20.

Death took place on Thursday at Naini Tal of Sir George Knox, the late Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court. He had been seriously ill for some time. The internment will take place to-morrow in the cemetery of St. John's Church, Naini Tal; and as a mark of respect all Government offices throughout the province will be closed.

CAWNPORE LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, July 20.

The Committee of Cawnpore Liberal Association has passed the following resolutions:—(1) Opposing, on principle, the extension of term of office of the heads of provinces and urging the selection of a successor to Sir Harcourt Butler from the ranks of public men in India or England, (2) urging complete separation of the judicial and executive functions in the United Provinces at an early date. (3) Urging the early removal of the disabilities of Indians in Kenya and the other Crown colonies and putting them on a footing of equality with others.

Govindan Nair, peon, "Daily Express" Office, Madras, who absconded with Rs. 3,850, last week, was apprehended at Thirutani by the police and arrested on the 18th morning. Only Rs. 48 had been spent by the accused and the rest was recovered.

On the last Gandhi Day, Mr. and Mrs. Manilal Kothari went to Bavla, a village near Ahmedabad, and collected Rs. 1,000 for the Tilak Swaraj Fund.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 20.

The monsoon has been active over greater part of country and has extended up to the Northwest Frontier. Disturbance in the North of Bay is developing into storm. Its movement to-day will probably be slow. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the United Provinces, the southeast Punjab Central India east, Central Provinces, east coast of Peninsula, south Hyderabad, Mysore, north Madras coast and local in the east and north Punjab, Kashmir, Gujarat, north Hyderabad, southeast Madras and Madras Deccan. A few falls in Upper Burma, Bengal, the North-West Frontier Province, north Baluchistan, east Rajputana and Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point, Rangoon, Kyaukpyu one inch, Mergui one and a half, Tavoy two, Dibrugarh one and a half, Darjeeling one, Gaya, Mussooree one and a half, Gorakhpur, Mukteswar three, Benares, Lucknow one, Babraich six, Bareilly, Roorkee four, Mainpuri, Meerut one and a half, Simla seven, Dalhousie three, Khushab and Harnai one, Bankhan two, Akola three, Raipur two, Chanda one, Bombay, Karwar four, Ratnagiri two, Marmagoa, Mangalore three, Calicut, Mercara one and a half.

Forecast:—Decrease in the Punjab and extension in Gujarat and Rajputana.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 20th July, 1922.	Total since 1st June, 1922.	June 1st to 20th July. 1920.	1921.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct	In. Ct
Colaba (Observatory)	4.10	42.75	46.34	27.29
Fort (St. George's Hospital).	4.56	39.71	45.83	29.02
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital)	4.63	41.22	41.20	29.62
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	4.60	43.70	41.46	31.35
Kemp & Co., (Camballa Hill)	..	..	..	—

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, July 19th.

	At 6 a.m.	10 a.m.	2 p.m.
Barometer			
Dew Point			
Relative humidity			
Extent of cloud			
cloudy—10)			
Maximum temperature			
Minimum do	do		
General direction of Wind			
from midnight to midnight			
Movement of Wind do		miles.	
Fall of Rain		inches	
Total fall during month		"	
Do. do. Year		"	
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 20th July			

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depath of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.
	July	h. m.	ft. in.	July	h. m.	ft. in.
F.	21	m 9 9	25 9	21	m 2 8	17 6
		8 24a	25 1		x 50a	10 6
S.	22	m 10 0	26 0	22	m 3 0	16 7
		9 28a	26 0		3 45a	19 9
S.	23	m 10 45	27 11	23	m 2 49	15 9
		10 35a	26 0		4 36a	18 9
M.	24	m 11 25	28 11	24	m 4 36	14 11
		11 17a	27 4		5 23a	17 10
Tu.	25	0 3a	29 7	25	m 5 21	14 5
					6 7a	17 6
W.	26	m 0 6	27 11	26	m 6 6	14 4
		0 41a	30 0		6 49a	16 5
Th.	27	m 8 5	21 9	27	m 1 10	18 2
		7 11a	24 0		1 50a	21 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week.

	A.M. Sunrise	P.M. Sunset
July 21 (Friday)	6h. 11m.	7h. 18m.
" 22 (Saturday)	6h. 12m.	7h. 18m.
" 23 (Sunday)	6h. 12m.	7h. 18m.
" 24 (Monday)	6h. 12m.	7h. 17m.
" 25 (Tuesday)	6h. 13m.	7h. 17m.
" 26 (Wednesday)	6h. 10m.	7h. 16m.
" 27 (Thursday)	6h. 11m.	7h. 15m.

Phases of the Moon.—New Moon, July 24th. 6h. 17-1m. p.m.; First Quarter 31st, 9h. 51-6m., a.m.; Full Moon, Aug. 7th, 9h. 48-7m. p.m.; Last Quarter, 16th, 2h. 15-8m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 20th July 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—There has been local rain over the division. Rawalpindi reports 0.15in., Multan 0.47in. and Ambala 0.54in. Skies are clear at Rawalpindi and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess and night temperature was lower than usual at Multan and Delhi. Day temperature was below normal at Rawalpindi and in the south-east of the division.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general. Cawnpore reports 0.65in., Jhansi 0.43in. and Allahabad 0.13in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and temperature was generally lower than usual.

Sind and Rajputana. Mount Abu had 0.46in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded and at Kotah day temperature was lower than usual.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat reports 0.68in., Dwarka 0.12in. and Veraval 0.10in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Bhavnagar Para and Neemuch humidity is in defect. Day temperature was above normal at Ahmedabad.

The Central Provinces.—Rain has increased and has been nearly general. Akola and Raipur report heavy falls of 3.03in. and 2.21in. while Jubbulpore, Saugor, Hoshangabad and Chanda received 0.50in., 0.40in., 0.17in. and 4.14in. respectively. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Khandwa humidity is in defect. Day temperature was above normal at Akola.

The Konkan.—All stations report heavy rain. Bombay received 4.10in., Ratnagiri 2.02in., Mormugao 2.55in. and Karwar 4.45in. Skies are heavily clouded and day temperature was lower than usual.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum Nizamabad and Hyderabad received 0.39in. 0.23in. and 0.64in. of rain respectively. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and in east Hyderabad humidity is in excess. Temperature was nearly normal.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been strong on the west coast of the Peninsula and has given heavy rain in the Konkan. Precipitation has also increased in the Central Provinces and in Hyderabad. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, Hyderabad, the Central Provinces and the United Provinces and local in Kathiawar, the Punjab, Mysore and on the north Coromandel coast. A few falls have occurred in the Bombay Deccan and south-west Rajputana. Falls exceeding two inches amount to 3.24in. at Mangalore, 4.45in. at Karwar 2.55in. at Mormugao, 2.02in. at Ratnagiri, 4.10in. at Bombay, 3.03in. at Akola and 2.21in. at Raipur. The sea is rough at Colombo, Trivandrum, Karwar and Mormugao. It is also rough on the Kathiawar and Sind coasts where strong winds are blowing. Day temperature was below nrmal in the United Provinces and the south-east Punjab.

Forecast.—An extension of rain is likely in the Bombay Deccan and some decrease is probable in the Deccan.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 19th July 1922.

The monsoon has been vigorous in northern India and the Peninsula. The unsettled conditions on the north Madras coast persist. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bihar, the United Provinces, the east and north Punjab, the east Central Provinces, on the west coast of the Peninsula in north Hyderabad, Mysore and local in Upper Burma, Central India East. A few falls have also occurred in Bengal, Orissa, Chota-Nagpur, east Rajputana, the North-west Frontier Provinces, Gujarat, the west Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad and south-west Madras.

The chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Port Blair two inches; Victoria-Point, Moulmein three; Mergui one and a half; Tavoy Kyankpyu, Minbu two; Dibrugarh three; Dhubri two; Cherrapunji six; Bogra one and a half; Jalpaiguri five; Naya-Dumka four; Lucknow, Bahraich, Roorkee three; Bareilly four; Meerut two; Mukteswar one and a half Mussooree one; Dehra-Dun four; Simla two; Parbhani three and Mercara one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 20TH OF JULY 1922.

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum past 24 hours	Minimum past 24 hours	Humidity Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total 1st May to date.	Departure 1st May to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	95.5	85.6	67	..	9	0
Do. 19th	97.8	89.8	82	..	0	— 0.08
Jask	95.6	84.9	78	..	0	— 0.16
Muskat	89.4	83.5	79	..	0	— 0.18
PUNJAB—						
Mitten	105.2	85.7	37	0.43	0.47	— 1.39
Kawalpindi	91.6	70.1	70	0.15	3.16	— 3.47
Lahore	104.6	80.2	76	..	2.41	— 2.70
Hissar	96.1	80.1	62	..	3.19	— 0.93
Ambala	93.6	72.6	88	0.54	16.32	+ 6.71
Delhi	95.9	76.1	64	..	4.97	— 3.71
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mainpuri	99.4	76.6	61	0.43	9.0	— 1.7
Jhansi	94.6	76.1	69	0.65	9.67	+ 0.53
Allahabad	94.8	76.9	91	0.13	11.98	+ 0.24
RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	104.7	85	73	..	0	— 0.88
Kurrachi	88.8	79	80	..	2.72	— 2.76
Ajmer	91.8	69.4	71	..	3.57	— 3.35
Jodpur	98.4	77.4	61	..	3.89	— 2.11
Kotah	97.8	80.6	71	..	6.13	— 2.83
Mount ABU	78.2	69.0	100	2.46	6.56	— 12.88
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dwarka	87.8	79.0	69	0.12	6.16	— 8.78
Veraval	84.4	79.0	84	0.10	9.89	— 3.54
Rajkot	93.0	76.4	76	..	3.14	— 3.67
Deohraja Nath	98.2	77.0	56	..	5.98	— 2.71
Surat	85.4	71.8	88	0.68	8.85	+ 0.54
Ahmedabad	101.8	93.1	77	..	1.62	— 4.68
Deesa	..	..	..	..	..	..
Neemuch	87.7	75.0	78	..	14.12	+ 7.42
Indore	88.1	73.3	88	..	14.64	+ 3.70
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	87.9	74.1	93	0.50	7.53	— 1.43
Saugor	90.4	74.2	87	0.40	8.04	— 3.07
Hoshangabad	90.1	76.0	85	0.17	15.43	— 0.16
Khandwa	—	77.4	69	..	4.72	— 5.84
Akola	93.9	76.0	84	3.03	11.66	— 0.54
Amraoti	94.4	75.8	84	0.01	12.32	— 0.58
Nagpur	88.6	74.8	74	0.04	15.99	— 4.41
Chanda	87.3	75.0	91	1.34	18.94	— 5.84
Raipur	88.6	74.8	89	2.21	19.26	— 1.62
KONKAN—						
Bombay	80.8	76.0	87	4.10	42.75	+ 5.35
Ratnagiri	89.1	73.5	91	2.02	57.78	+ 18.17
Marmagoa	77.4	74.7	90	2.55	32.55	+ 11.96
Karwar	77.8	74.5	90	4.45	73.96	+ 8.81
DECCAN AND SOUTH INTERIOR—						
Malegaon	89.8	73.2	82	0.08	8.56	+ 0.20
Ahmednagar	89.4	72.2	77	..	6.69	— 0.67
Poona	87.9	69.7	89	0.19	7.79	— 1.93
Sholapur	87.4	73.6	78	..	8.87	+ 1.16
Bijapur	91.3	71.6	78	..	5.17	— 1.10
Belgaum	74.6	67.8	95	0.36	5.82	— 3.15
Aurangabad	86.8	74.8	85	0.09	13.15	+ 3.51
Nizamabad (Radu)	86.6	71.0	94	0.23	11.12	— 0.05
Hyderabad	89.4	70.8	82	0.08	5.03	— 3.49
MALABAR AND COAST—						
Bangalore	80.1	63.1	87	3.24	6.80	+ 1.78
Calicut	79.4	75.2	100	4.35	74.76	+ 10.38
Cochin	90.1	74.9	89	0.36	58.97	+ 9.66
Colombo	84.1	77.4	86	..	8.26	+ 0.74
MADRAS EXCEPTING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Maniliputam	88.0	74.2	85	0.39	8.84	— 1.58
Madras	92.8	76.0	66	..	3.82	— 3.69
Cuddapah	94.4	75.8	83	0.03	5.47	— 1.78
Madras	93.1	78.8	83	0.10	4.81	— 1.30
Bangalore	78.6	65.8	92	0.15	5.62	— 0.99
Coimbatore	90.1	69.8	78	0.03	2.79	— 0.10
Trichinopoly	88.0	77.4	67	..	2.16	— 1.55
Nungambakam	89.8	68.8	70	..	3.47	+ 0.80

DEATH OF WELL KNOWN TRAINER.

Charlie Bleach, the well-known trainer died in Poona early on Thursday morning. Bleach was a trainer for twenty-five years, and scarcely anybody was more instructive than he was in racing in Western India. After leaving the Army, he trained for Army Officers who with a crock or two went gaily to wealth under Bleach's guidance Bleach was next with Mr. Mathurdas Goculdas, after Pearson had left this great stable, and from its infancy, Bleach succeeded in pulling it up to eminence. Mr. Mathurdass' stable is one recognised as the foremost in India and in a large measure Bleach was responsible for its success. Bleach's identity with racing in India will be remembered by the W. I. T. C. in particular and by the sporting public in general as a c

THE BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES

COMPANY, LIMITED.

The oldest and the most reliable institution for Indian made goods has just opened a New Branch at Narsinh Mansion opposite Police Commissioner's Office, Carnac Road.

All Are Cordially Invited

'A CHAPTER OF INJUSTICE."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With regard to your leader, "A Chapter of Injustice," published on Saturday the 15th instant, I beg to furnish you with the following informations which I am sure will interest you:—

In May last the Government of India published the following Rules governing the retirement of Surplus British Officers of the Indian Army.

THE RULES.

"The selection of officers for retirement under these rules will be made from among those whose date of commission for promotion in the Indian Army falls between 1st January 1915 and 31st December 1918 both dates inclusive." Now there are in the Indian Army 2640 Captains and 1498 Subalterns of whom about 2100 of the former and about 1100 of the latter come under this rule. But I understand from these about 2100 Officers (800 Subalterns and 1200 Captains) will be selected for retirement Now let us see what their riddance is going to cost India.

THE GRATUITY.

"The amount of gratuity will be £850 for Subalterns and £1200 for Captains with the following increments for each year's service in the substantive rank held on retirement:—

(i) For Subalterns with increments at the rate of £75 a year for the period service in the rank of 2nd Lieutenant or Lieutenant from the date of his first Commission as adjusted after appointment to the Indian Army, with an addition at the rate of £60 a year for any period of commissioned service prior to that date which under Indian Regulations is allowed to count for pension but not for promotion;

(ii) at the rate of £150 a year for the period of service in the substantive rank of Captain, as adjusted after entering the Indian Army." So the eight hundred Subalterns will get at the rate of £850 in aggregate £6,80,000 or one crore and two lakhs of rupees, and the 1200 Captains two hundred millions or three crores. In addition to this a subaltern gets £75 a year for each year's service rendered. On an average, we find a Lieutenant has put in four years' service, for which he receives £300. So the total for 800 Subalterns comes to £240,000 or 36 lakhs of rupees. And a Captain having put in four years of Lieutenancy and 2 years of Captaincy on an average, gets £600. The twelve hundred Captains will, therefore, receive this additional bonus of £720,000 or one crore and eight lakhs of rupees. The above sums in aggregate amount to five crores and fity-six lakhs of rupees.

AN ADVANCE.

Now if an Officer elects to wait for his gratuity for three years, he will get "an allowance of £200 per annum if single and £300 per annum if married." There is little doubt that at least 40 to 50 per cent of the released Officers will elect to wait as in addition to the above allowance, he will be advanced "15 per cent of the gratuity if single and 20 per cent if married." This additional present is bound to cost about two crores of rupees.

PASSAGE.

All Officers will further be entitled to a free passage for self and family if in India, to the United Kingdom or to any port in the British Empire they may select and if in the United Kingdom, to any port in the British Empire, or an allowance in lieu thereof.

Having laid down the minimum figures, the total comes to over seven crores of rupees. I, however, believe that it will cost at least ten crores.

In this connection I would point out that there are more than one thousand Captains and two hundred Lieutenants with British Commissions in the Indian Army, who are also affected by this "wash-out" Scheme. It may be asked who is going to pay their gratuity, etc?

Again, there are over seven hundred Officers of the Indian Army Reserve who have been given permanent Commissions subsequently. Had they been retained under the old terms on which they were appointed, viz., three months' salary as gratuity for the first year's service and one month's salary for every additional year, an Officer would at the maximum now get about Rs 7,000. Now that he has got a permanent Commission, it will cost Rs. 25 to 30 thousand to get rid of him. You might well ask the Military Authorities the wisdom of this bargain.—Yours, etc.,

J. MAITRA

July 19.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY UNION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As matters are coming to a crisis in our dispute with the Company regarding the question of Union recognition, I am directed by the General Council to lay before the citizens of Bombay the conditions subject to which the Company's Board of Directors notify their willingness to recognise our Union and our replies to them:—

1st condition of the Company:—"That its members are restricted to this Company's own employees."

Union's reply: Articles No. 10 and 11 of the Union's contitution lay down as follows: (10) All persons engaged as employees of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, shall be eligible to join this Union. (11) And all such persons not engaged as above but *elected by three-quarters of majority* of the General Council will be called [illegible] *members and in no case their* [illegible] *exceed ten.* They may [illegible] offices of the Union [illegible] *and have a right* [illegible] *General Council* [illegible] *three-quarters* [illegible]

2nd condition [illegible] more than [illegible] ployees."

[illegible] Company [illegible] the employees of [illegible] of the Union.

3rd condition of the Company: "That the rules of the Union are submitted and approved by the Board."

Union's reply: The Union authorities sent a draft constitution to the Company on 13th December 1921 for suggestons but the following reply was received from Mr. Moberley. "Under existing circumstances I cannot see my way to offer any suggestions in regard to the draft constitution which you sent me for perusal." The Union has been and is always ready and wiling to sonsider any suggestions the Directors might make.

4th condition of the Company: "That if the Union desires to submit any representation to the Board it will send a deputation of three of its members who must be in the employment of the Company—for the purpose of their discussion.

Union's reply: The Union is prepared to send a deputation of any three of its members the General Council might select.

5th condition of the Company: "That subject to two days previous notice being given to the Secretary of the Company such deputation will be received by a Service Committee consisting of some of the principal officers of the Company who will enquire into and consider any complaints made to it by the deputation and who will report thereon for the orders of the Board."

Union's reply: The Union accepts.

6th condition of the Company: "That the Company's Board of Directors will not discuss or deal with any alleged grievances of its employees presented by persons who are not in the Company's service."

Union's reply: Until now the Company's officers have received a deputation consisting entirely of outsiders to discuss grievances of the Union members but, though action was taken officially, the Company's officers allege that they received these deputations in their private capacity. Once or twice it has actually happened that the Union sent a deputation consisting entirely of the Company's employees but the officers of the Company refused to have anything to do with it. For instance in the case of a deputation of the Company's Kingsway Workshop Mr. Barrett turned the men out and later on willingly discussed the situation with the Secretaries.

These replies of the Union, the Company is of opinion, do not satisfy the conditions laid down by its Directors. Just to aggravate matters Mr. Lucas, under instructions of the Board, prohibited collection of Union subscription within the precincts of the Company's premises. The Union was allowed to collect its subscription in the Company's compound for the last eighteen months or more, right from its formation. By comparison of the Company's demands with the Union's replies there is hardly anything that will preclude a satisfactory solution, given goodwill and reasonableness on both sides. You will see that the Union has done its best to reasonably satisfy the Company and to avoid any inconvenience to the public as far as possible. The Union has already offered to settle the whole question by arbitration.—Yours etc.

V. M. PAWAR,
Bombay Tramway Union.

Bombay, July 19.

BOMBAY VETERINARY. COLLEGE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—About three or four years back the Bombay Veterinary College attracted many students from all parts of India and at the beginning of every year 100 or more students appeared for the entrance examination and thus sought entrance in the college. Since then the number has come down to less than 40 owing [illegible] heavy and expensive co[illegible] and for want of prospects to Veterin[illegible] Graduates. The causes of [illegible]arcity of the College are as

[illegible] last from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; [illegible]udents are confined for 7 [illegible]major portion of their day-[illegible]ing spent in attending lectures, [illegible]ardly get time to study at home and [illegible] little time for recreation, sports, etc. This system of holding lectures tells upon the health of the students.

There are no half-yearly examinations as in the case of other Colleges. This is the only institution which does not provide half-yearly examination. Living in Bombay is getting more expensive day by day and many of the students can hardly afford to spend another year in Bombay in case they fail in the examination thus there are a number of such instances of students leaving the College. Students should be permitted to appear for their examinations as ex-students. The present rules require even plucked students to put in their terms and attend at least 75 per cent. of the lectures. This is really a great hardship in view of the heavy expenditure and system of the long lecture hours. This practice should be discontinued and plucked students should be allowed to appear as ex-students.

The system of examinations by compartments should be introduced in this course also for the convenience of the plucked students. It should be left to the option of students to attend lectures in subjects in which they have passed in case they wish to attend the college next year.

There are only three chances each year. In other colleges the students are permitted to appear any number of times.

The prospects of the Veterinary Course are nil at present and in view of the heavy expenditure and stiffness of the course and the system of the examination the course has become unpopular. Considering the fact that Veterinary Science is taught to be serviceable to animal-life, it is one of the most important and humanitarian of sciences. Government should introduce adequate reforms with a view to popularise the study of this science hold out and better prospects for the students.—Yours, etc.

RAMRAO.

A CRUEL SPORT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In several parts of Bombay one sees the use of a little rubber sling otherwise called bow, whose aim is only to do harm to poor and inoffensive animals mainly birds. That sling is generally of wood with the shape of a "Y" to whose points are tied small pieces of red rubber. As a sport for children this sling is very stupid.

Sometimes this sling causes immense harm to people as happened to the writer of these lines a few days ago, whilst turning from the Wodehouse Road into the Orminstone Road when a sharp concrete stone of the sizt of a marble struck with full force on the breastcausing a severe pain; the stone, it appears, was directed against a poor and inoffensive bird on the tree.

Why the Society for the Protection of Animals and the Municipality do not put a ban on the sale of those injurious objust, that only serves for evil aims and are very prejudicial to the education of children?

We must try to educate public opinion against the horrors of blood sports, as, Mr. Labhshankar Laxmidas, aptly say.—yours, etc.,

S. D. NANTUA.

Bombay, July 11.

BREAKING UP OF HINDUSTAN!

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—This will surely startle the Sydenhamites, stire up the Besantiness, shake up the ultra-Loyalists and interest the Nationalists! For, Sir, who is, or who will be, responsible for the breaking up of Hindustan?

(1) The Capitalists will blame the Labour!

(2) The Zamindars will blame the tiller!

(3) The Sydenhamites will blame the Reform Party Europeans!

(4) The Co-operators will blame the [illegible]-cooperators!

(5) The Non-cooperators will blame the Bureaucracy!

(6) The Trimmer may blame both!.

(7) The Dreamer may ascribe it to Divine Will!

(8) Geddes may plead for Economy!

(9) And the First Sea Lord may press for expediency!

And so the Hindustan, the Wooden Wall of Britain for many years, the training ship of many a white cadet for full forty years, is about to be broken up on the banks of the Thames!!! With it should be dismantled the present system of administration. For, like the vessel, it is so old and out of date! Will Britain listen?—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

GRADUATES AND MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Sarma has in time protested against the attempt to disfranchise graduates in the reformed Municipal Bill. You too raised your voice against this retrograde step in one of your leading articles.

It is to be regretted that the Bombay Graduates' Association has done nothing in this matter. Even the University, whose children the graduates are, is simply sitting silently and indifferently without raising a little finger for the defence of its children.

This glaring injustice to the intelligentsia of the community would be mitigated to a great extent if the following suggestion be adopted as an alternative, namely, "multiple voting for the family." This requires some explanation. In India we have what is known as "joint family system." Now, the family may consist of more than half a dozen members paying a joint rent of four or five hundred rupees a month. In the family there might be, and as a matter of fact there are often many educated and enlightened persons. But the rent is paid in the name of one person only. Hence, under the new Municipal Constitution, the rest of the members of the family, however capable they may be, would lose their citizen rights.

This is neither democracy nor justice. The injustice would be more glaring in the case of those who are Municipal tax-payers.

Hence, the suggestion is that if the basis of franchise is the payment of rent only and the minimum rent to be paid is, say, fifteen rupees a month; then, if a joint family pays a rent of thirty rupees or more, not one but two members of that family should be entitled to have a vote. The number of voters in the family to increase in the same ratio as the minimum rent.—Yours, etc.,

A. R. R. S.

ALLAHABAD MOTOR DACOITY CASE.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, July 19.

Kashe Prasad, the approver, in the Allahabad Motor Dacoity Case, gave evidence to-day describing how Durga Prasad, accused, arranged the dacoity at Calcutta promising the witness a share of the loot and asked him to proceed by train while the motor car engaged went by road. The meeting of all the accused at Jhansi and preparations made for the dacoity were described by him.

OUTRAGE IN A RUNNING TRAIN.

A LADY SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 19.

On the night of the 16th instant a serious outrage took place in an inter-class female compartment of a running train between Lahore and Amritsar. Shortly after the train left the Wagha station, women in the compartment noticed three men on the footboard. One of them managed to get into the compartment and the other two remained on the footboard. The intruder at once attacked a young Brahmin woman with a k[illegible]g several serious injuries on her head and neck. The other women became terrified, some fainted and some tried to get out of the compartment.

One Khatri lady, however, had the presence of mind and courage to pull down the alarm signal and thus brought the train to a complete standstill. As the train was pulling up a patrolling railway constable, whose compartment was several carriages distant, ran up, and managed to secure the culprit whose efforts to get out of the door was hampered by the panic-striken crowd of women who were also trying to get outside. With the assistance of a passenger the constable bound the suspect's legs and arms with turbans. The other two men who were seen standing on the footboard had in the meantime disappeared. The woman who was wounded was given first-aid by the railway police and was taken on in the train to Lahore. She is now lying in the Mayo Hospital in a critical condition.

The prisoner is an Arora Hindu of Chunian, and his two companions, a Sikh and a Mahomedan, are also said to belong to that place.

BABA GURDIT SINGH'S CASE.

ACCUSED ABANDONS DEFENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, July 19.

At the hearing of his case on the 18th Baba Gurdit Singh of the Komagata Maru refused to put in two witnesses allowed by the Court out of ninteen applied for by him. In the course of his written statement the accused complained that he had been deprived of legal rights and handicaped in his defence by Government and the Court. The official report of the "Komagata" Government Enquiry Committee had been put in by the prosecution against him and admitted by the Court. But when he asked for his papers back from Government to enable him to rebut that report, he was informed that the papers were not traceable and the Court did nothing to help him to secure those papers. In the absence of these papers he thought of rebutting that report from the lips of members of that Committee and others who could not be suspected of any bias in his favour. But this was disallowed by the Court on the ground that the "Komagata Maru" affair was not relevant to the present case. Accused maintained that the statements made in his two speeches were not false. That he had been made to suffer loss of one lakh of rupees from the "Komagatu Maru" ship was borne out by paragraphs 10 and 49 of the Government Enquiry Report. At the pressing requests of his Co-operator friends he had cross-examined the prosecution witnesses but had now given up the idea of any defence.

The Case was adjourned to the 24th instant for judgment.

A VOLUNTEER MURDERED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 19.

Mr. Bhupendra Chandra Saha, a volunteer attached to the Sararchar Congress Office in Mymensingh, was found murdered in that Congress Office on the 15th instant. The deceased was interned in 1918 when the first political dacoity in Bengal was committed in that village. The Police are making enquiries.

MAJOR BLAKE'S WORLD FLIGHT.

ADDRESS PRESENTED AT KARACHI.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, July 19.

"We the citizens of Karachi, India's Western Air Port desire to welcome you and wish you godspeed on your heroic endeavour along with your gallant companions. We realise that in the attempt and accomplishment of your round the world flight, there is much more than a mechanical triumph, because in this way the different countries of the world will be closer linked together, thus becoming more and more that happy family which it is the ideal of civilisation to promote. We are proud that the task has been assumed by a fellow citizen of the British Empire and we know right well that in success or non-success you will maintain the great tradition of courage in the face of difficulties which is our proudest heritage. We ask you to accept as keepsake of a happy meeting this eastern carpet. We wish for you and your party all success and happiness in this and other adventures of your career."

ROUTE OF THE FLIGHT.

These were the words of the address presented to Major Blake at Drigh Road Aerodrome this afternoon by Sir Montagu Webb surrounded by an enthusiastic crowd which had gathered some two hours prior to landing to welcome him. The day was cloudy and visibility not good. From Baghdad Major Blake followed the Tigris to Busra and Bunder Abbas stopping at both places then he followed the coast line to Chahbar and from there to Karachi. He says he found Busra the hottest place they had called at. Originally, he intended to fly from Karachi to Nasirabad, then via Delhi, Allahabad, Gaya to Calcutta, but thinks he may now go to Ambala as it is understood that he is depending upon the air force authorities for information and advice regarding the suitability of landing places, as some dromes are thought to be under water. Major Blake, interviewed, said he wanted to sell this B. H. Q. three seater machine when he reached Calcutta which he hopes to do in a week. At a latter place he will collect a new machine which is being specially built for the remainder of the trip. He showed the log book of the present machine containing the signature of important people on the route and says it goes with the machine. Nothing less than ten thousand pounds will be considered, he said.

SANTACRUZ CONGRESS COMMITTEE AND COUNCILS.

(From a Correspondent.)

The Managing Committee elected by the general body of the members of the Santa-Cruz Committee had passed a resolution in defience to public opinion, by a narrow majority of 7 to 6, to the effect that the restrictions placed by the Congress in respect of councils should now be done away with. This action of the Managing Committee had created a great storm among the members. A requisition signed by nearly 150 members was, accordingly, sent to the President requesting him to convene a meeting and sound the true opinion of the general body as against the 7 members of the Managing Committee.

Pursuant to the request of the requisitionists, the President convened a meeting on Saturday last 15-7-22 at 9 p.m. at Viller Villa. Mr. J. K. Mehta took the chair. Two resolutions were placed before the President both of which confirmed the Congress resolutions of boycotting the councils. The second resolution was dropped as all the sense was conveyed in the first. There was a heated discussion in the meeting, since, the President, Mr. J. K. Mehta, who has, of late, been ensured in the lure of the councils, thought fit to deliver a lengthy sermon on the futility of boycotting the Councils, which sermon fell flat without any report. The resolution unanimously passed, virtually set aside the resolution of the Managing Committee, and enjoined upon the President to send a copy of the resolution of this meeting, to the Maharashtra Congress Committee and also requested the President to so express in his oral evidence before the Civil disobedience Committee.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Mr. Polak's public address to the Students' Brotherhood, Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, 6-30 p.m.
Farewell entertainment to Mr. Polak at the above place, 8-30 a.m.
Prof. S. R. Davar's public lecture on "Indian Companies", Sydenham College of Commerce, Hornby Road, 6 p.m.
English Mails due at 7 a.m.
Bombay Legislative Council Meeting, Council Hall, Poona, 2 p.m.
Meeting of shareholders' of the Anglo-India Steam Navigation Co. (in liquidation), at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 22.

Salle Francaise.—Lecture on the real Cyrano de Bergerac,—6-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, July 23.

Meeting of South Indians of Bombay, Vidya's Hall (off Dadar English School), Lady Jamsetjee Road, Dadar, 4-30 p.m., Mr. K. S. Iyer to preside.

DAILY.

Imperial Cinema: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Cinema Majestic, Girgaum: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinema: 6-30, and Chefalo and Palermo at 9-30 p.m.
Empire: 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Empress: 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
West-End Cinema, Charni Road: 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.
Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road: 5, 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.; Matinees Saturday, Sunday and Holidays at 3-30 p.m.
Star Cinema: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY. (VICTORIA TERMINUS).

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 30	13 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter & 3rd Poona Express	12 5	14 10
Poona Express	19 45	7 50
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0
Madras Express.. ..	21 40	8 30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail..	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Kathiawar Express ..	7 45	20 45
Fast Passenger	21 30	7 5

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

GOMES.—Michael Gomes died at his residence, Gorai, at 9 a.m., on 20th July, brother of D. S. Gomes. Funeral at 3 p.m. to-day.

TODAY'S MEETINGS.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Society will be held at the Physiology Theatre, Grant Medical College, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), to-day (Friday), when a lecture and demonstration by Captain [illegible] and Lt.-Col. Glen Liston, I.M.S., on "Recent advances in the study of Guinea Worm-disease" will be given.

PARSI CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the members of the Council of the Parsi Central Association will be held in the office of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, above the Ripon Club, at 6 p.m. to-day (Friday), to consider the decision recently given by the Chief Presidency Magistrate in connection with the disturbances in Bombay in special relation to Parsis residing in Khetwadi.

ANGLO-INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Anglo-India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (in liquidation), will be held at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), to consider what steps may be taken to safeguard the interests of the shareholders and to pass resolutions urging on the Official Liquidator to prosecute responsible parties, when Messrs. Havelivalla, Noble and Bharucha will speak, and Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee will preside.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

BOMBAY WORKING MEN'S INSTITUTE.

The Institute proposes to arrange a series of lectures on the lines of the University Extension Work in the Damodher Thackersey Moolji Hall at Elphinstone Road, Parel, on Saturday evenings and Sunday mornings. The first series consisting of about 10 lectures on "Civics" by Mr. T. A. Kulkarni will commence from to-morrow (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.). Those who wish to attend the lectures should immediately register their names personally or by correspondence with the Superintendent of the Institute. Fees will be charged for irregular attendance only.

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Aryan Excelsior League, Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., will deliver a public lecture to-morrow (Saturday) at 4-30 p.m. at the Girgaum Gujarati Boys' School, next to the Welcome Hotel, near Prarthana Samaj.

YOUNG BHANDARI VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Mr. V. M. Nagvekar will deliver a lecture on "Physical Culture" at the residence of Mr. D K. Moorkar at Umarkhadi on Sunday next (the 23rd instant), at 9 a.m. (S. T.).

SWARAJYA SABHA VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The adjourned meeting of the managing committee of the Swarajya Sabha Volunteer Corps will be held on Monday next (the 24th instant), at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), at Mr. V. A. Desai's Office, 72, Apollo Street.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 4 per cent.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Secretary to the Legislative Council, Bombay, writes:—

Visitors attending the meetings of the Legislative Council, Poona, are requested to use the staircase at the eastern side of the Council Hall, while going to the gallery.

DADAR INDIAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The Indian Education Society, Dadar, has been presented with a good fire-proof safe by Mr. A. B. Godrej. The present is acknowledged with thanks by the Society.

GIRGAUM DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Secretary of this Committee writes:—All volunteers in the "D" (Girgaum) Ward are requested to return the Tilak Swaraj Fund as well as membership books issued to them, from the office during the National Week, as the accounts are to be closed. They will be re-issued to them after the accounts are audited.

SPINNING DEMONSTRATION.

Under the auspices of the Akhila Karnatak Sangha, Bombay, a 24-hour spinning demonstration was held on Gandhi Day, at the Saraswat Buildings, Gamdevi, 32 female and 57 male volunteers taking part in it by batches. Volunteers of the Akhila Karnatak Sangha have been hawking khadi on Sundays during the past four weeks and the total sales have risen from Rs. 76 on 25th ultimo to Rs. 247 on Sunday last. The Secretary of the Sangha appeals for more volunteers to carry on the khaddar propaganda.

REPORTED THEFTS.

IN PRINCESS DOCK.

Mr. J. F. Pereira, Cargo Superintendent, B. I. S. N. Company, has reported to the police the theft of a bale of shirtings valued at Rs. 1,600 from the Jetty Shed at the Princess Dock between the 15th and the 17th instant.

IN A GIRGAUM BUILDING.

Vishram Mahadeo Viroker, residing on the first floor of Soman Building, Girgaon, reports that he hung his coat on a nail in his room on the afternoon of the 19th instant and went to sleep. When he woke up and looked for the coat he missed it. Jewellery and currency notes worth Rs. 1,985 were in the pocket of the coat. Enquiries show that a couple of hawkers had been to the Chawl to sell pots.

FISHING BOAT DISASTER.

2 MORE CORPSES FOUND.

On the 19th instant, Police Sepoy No. 1084 A" doing duty at Colaba noticed two dead bodies in the sea, off the Colaba War Hospital, and informed the Water Police. The bodies were taken out and removed to the morgue, where they were identified yesterday as those of the crew of the fishing boat from Naogan which had capsized in the harbour, as reported in our yesterday's issue. Mr King, the Coroner, held an inquest when Ramdas Heera identified one of the bodies as that of his father, Heera Mahadeo, Shraman Mahadeo identified the second body as that of his father, Mahadeo Pocha, while the third was identified as that of Chiplia Balu. The boat had left Naogan seven days ago. Further enquiry was adjourned.

TRAM CAR FATALITY.

As recruits were being engaged for service in the Tramway Company on the 12th July, a number of men had collected near the Colaba Tram Depot. Amongst them was one Rambhor Ramphal, a Purdesi, aged about twenty. He stood near a pillar at the entrance to the shed, when a sick tram car came up and whilst it was being taken inside the depot. Rambhor turned towards the car instead of going the other side of the pillar, with the result that he was jammed between the pillar and the car and fell down. The car stopped and the deceased was picked up and taken to the G. T. Hospital where he died on the night of the 19th instant of meningitis, following injuries to the head.

The Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Rambhor, when the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 20.

There has again been a marked absence of life about all section of the market. Howrahs had brief run soon after opening, but the improvement did not last long and before close there was evidence of pronounced weakness. The amount of business put through in other jutes was negligible, and bazar operators were idle. Cottons maintained the improvement shown yesterday. The Bengal Nagpur being done at 440 with buyers over. Dunbars and Kesorams were steady at 392 and 12-8 respectively. Coal shares continued depressed and were without attention from buyers. The industrials were responsible for a few contracts but only a very limited turnover was reported. Imperial Banks were dealt in small parcels at unchanged rates. The Imperial Bank of India rate for demand loans remains unchanged being four percent. The following were closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent. Government paper 57-1.

Bank:—Imperial Bank (conty.) 345, Calcutta Industrial Bank 9 discount.

Railways:—Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway (Ord.) 155, Shahdara (Delhi) Saharanpur Railway 88 c. d.

Cotton:—Dunbar 394, Kesoram 12-4.

Jute:—Anglo-India 382, Auckland (pref.) 91, Budge-Budge 440 s. l., Clive 37-4, Craig 8, Dalhousie 340, Howrah 46-14, Lansdowne (pref.) 91 s. l., Lansdowne 285, Lawrence 420 s. l., Naihati 361 s. l., Northbrook 57-8, Orient 186, Reliance 47, Soorah (pref.) 98.

Coal:—Burrakur 34-12, Kalapahari 28-12, Kosoonda and Nyadee 29, Talcher 10 s. l.

Miscellaneous:—C. P. Cement 5-4, Reliance Firebricks and Pottery 18, Hume Pipe 3-2, Indian Iron and Steel 51, Indian Standard Waggons 65, Behar Rice 1-14, British India Corporation (ord.) 8-8 and (def.) 16, Burma Finance and Mining 3, India Tannery 1-9, Indian Wood Products 6-12, Madans Theatres 6-14, Titaghur Paper 12-4, Midnapore Zemindary (pref.) 75, Bengal-Assam Steam 190.

Debentures:—5 per cent. Indian General Navigation 59-8, 5 per cent. Khardah Jute 90.

Exchange:—Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling three and five-eighth pence and demand bills one shilling three and twenty-one thirty-two pence.

BURMA RICE.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, July 19.

The rice price continues falling in the absence of demand and sales by millers at Rs. 480 for July. The speculative price fell to Rs. 465 July, Rs. 460 August and Rs. 460 three months. Paddy prices are still above rice equivalent.

MR. HORNIMAN.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the name of justice and humanity the British Government is clamouring for an inquiry, to be held in a country with which the British Empire is technically at war, into alleged atrocities committed by the Turks under Kemal Pasha. The only evidence is coming from two Americans who have been deported for their seditious activities and have been disowned by the Christians of Anatolia. And after all, what are the alleged atrocities? Certain steps taken by a country at war to secure her frontier provinces from being made the bases of treacherous intrigues with the avowed enemies which the Greeks are. Are these the steps against which the British Government can complain? Did the Government of Great Britain not prevent a liberal organ like the "Nation" from going even to the United States? Coming nearer home, did the Madras Government not intern Mrs. Besant, did the Punjab Government not issue prohibitory orders against Messrs. Tilak and Pal even for clearly internal activities, activities that had not a shadow of connection with enemies? Did the Government of the N.-W. F. Province not prohibit the entry of Lala Lajpatrai into that province three years after the signing of the Armistice? To crown all, are the Government of His Majesty and the Government of Bombay not keeping Mr. Horniman out of India, in exile, under a sentence of transportation for an indefinite period without a shadow of justice, without a semblance of legality and in spite of the repeated challenges of Mr. Horniman to be placed before a Court of Law? The Defence of India Act had only a technical existence when he was deported. He was punished for publishing statements which were shown to fall short of actualities in respect of atrocities. Lala Govardhandas, who was the informant, has been at liberty. Indians convicted even of waging war against the King have been released. One of such is a Minister of the Punjab Government. Yet the Bombay Government will not allow Mr. Horniman the merest birthright of going anywhere in the British Empire, although his only crime was uncompromising publicity given to misdeeds. Any vagrant European may run rampant in India. Mr. Langford James will fight for ordinary criminal offenders of white skin to keep the privilege of being tried by Whites and acquitted; but he will not have a word against this gross injustice against Mr. Horniman. Mr. James's unoffending countryman will not care even to secure anything like a trial to him. The pity of the situation is that many of the high-placed Indi[illegible] of depriving [illegible] right—those [illegible] harangued [illegible] the right [illegible] ing and o[illegible] long tensio[illegible] Legislative [illegible] to ask wh[illegible] objections of the [illegible] ment of Bombay to Mr. Horniman's return have not still been removed. Let it be made plain by the members that there is not a shadow of law or justice in this blockading which is supported by a misuse of executive power tolerated in England only because of the present subservient and self-seeking House of Commons. Is a Government, which thus denies justice and fairplay to Mr. Horniman even in days of peace, entitled to demand an inquiry into the alleged acts of a belligerent country?—Yours, etc.,

P. R. LELE.

AN EXPLANATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I willingly accept Mr. Burjorji Framji Bharucha's explanation re Mr. Horniman's meeting. But when I wrote my former letter, nufortunately, the idea that was at the back of my mind did not come out on paper. It was that the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha did not hold a single protest meeting against Mr. B. G. Horniman's deportation for which any fee was charged and the proceeds thereof sent to Mr. Horniman. The said Sabha has raised large sums of money for Mahatma Gandhi appreciation fund and for Khilafat, famine and other charitable purposes, and if under its auspices a meeting would have been held for the benefit of Horniman Purse Fund the Sabha would surely have sent a substantial sum of money to a thoroughly noble and deserving patriot and at the same time added one more glorious action to its fairly long list of creditable performances. I should very much like to be informed whether a meeting of this sort was ever convened under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha. If the answer be in the negative then I would request Mr. Bharucha to pay his utmost attention to, and bestow his best thought on, my suggestion. Because other societies are sending some money to Mr. Horniman every year, it is absurd to state that the P. R. Sabha can neglect its obvious duty towards one who served India so truly and faithfully as long as he was allowed to be her inhabitant and who goes on serving her without any thought of compensation from a great distance and in a most uncongenial atmosphere with greater zeal and ardour than is shown by any able and patriotic Indian or sympathetic Englishman.—Yours, etc.

S. A. C.

July 19.

INCREASE IN MUNICIPAL TAX.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read the letter of R. M. T. in your issue of date. As the landlords have to pay the increased tax from 1st April, morally the tenants have to pay from that date, but legally a landlord cannot recover such increase until the expiry of four clear weeks after he has served on the tenant a notice in writing of his intention to increase the rent.

This increase is recoverable under Bombay Rent Act, 1918, Section 7 (1) (b).—Yours, etc.,

MANILAL K. DESAI.

Official and Personal.

The Viceroy granted interviews to Rai Bahadur Milkhi Ram, Vice-President of Lahore Municipality, Brigadier William Horne and Commissioner Edgar Hoe of the Salvation Army.

The Viceroy is expected at Nainital after the middle of August.

Major and Mrs. E. C. Lentaigne left Government House on Wednesday.

His Excellency opened on Wednesday the extension of St. Vincent's High School, Poona and gave away the prizes.

Mr. J. F. Gennings arrived at Government House on Wednesday.

Sir William Marris, Governor of Assam who has been on tour in Burma Valley, arrived at Dacca on the 19th and will remain for two days as guest of the Governor of Bengal.

General Bruce, the leader of Mount Everest expedition, is expected to arrive at Darjeeling about August 5th.

ROBBERY AND ASSAULT.

TWO BRITISH SOLDIERS INVOLVED.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, July 19.

It is officially reported that two cases of robbery and assault alleged to have been committed by British soldiers in Ghaubattia on 6th and 7th July have been reported from Almora. In the first case a contractor and in the second a coolie were the victims and they received injuries but are progressing favourably. Two British soldiers have been arrested and enquiry is proceeding.

ROBBING A DURWAN.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 19.

The Fourth Presidency Magistrate to-day concluded the hearing of the case in which Babulal and three others were charged with murder and robbery. The prosecution case was that on 21st March last while a Durwan in the employ of a Marwari firm was returning to his master's place with Rs. 19,134 he was attacked by some men. The ruffians assaulted the Durwan and snatched away the money. An upcountry Brahmin gave chase and was stabbed to death by the ruffians. In the course of investigation the police arrested these four accused. The Magistrate committed two of them to High Court Sessions on charges of murder and robbery and discharged the remaining two.

[illegible]ATH OF MR. T. H. VINES.

[illegible] with untiring zeal a[illegible] He left for England last[illegible] tor's advice. The Sind Madres[illegible] closed as a mark of respect, and pray[illegible] were said in the mosque.

TWO EDITORS SENTENCED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 20.

The Additional District Magistrate, Lahore, pronounced orders to-day in the "Bandemataram" and the "Akali" cases, convicting both Karam Chand Shakul and Sardar Labh Singh, Editors of the "Bandemataram" and the "Akali," respectively, under section 124-A., I. P. C., sentencing each of them to eighteen months' simple imprisonment.

AN AKALI ON HUNGER STRIKE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 19.

The Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee *communique* states:—Mota Singh is reported to be on hunger strike in the Jullundur District Jail and has refused even *sherbat* for the last five days. The cause of his embarking on this form of protest is that he has been deprived of his *kirpan*.

STRIKES IN CALCUTTA JUTE MILLS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 19.

Strikes due to demand for increased wages have broken out in three jute-mills in the district of Twenty-four Pargannas. Kamarhati, and Khardah Mills, each employing about ten-thousand workers and Titaghur Mill with eight-thousand employees are all idle. The mills are guarded by police but no disturbance has been reported. The strike at the Hooghly Jute Mill which has been in progress since June 14th continues, but a few departments are woking with fresh labour. About 350 boys of the spinning department of the Howrah Jute Mills have struck owing to the dismissal of the sardar. They pelted a European assistant with brickbats but he has not injured.

MATHERAN.

(From a Correspondent.)

MATHERAN, July 20.

Weather here is excellent, with very little rain. The panoramic view while going up the line is grand. The train service is running daily. The railway retiring rooms with excellent meal arrangements are open.

CALCUTTA, July 19.

Weather and crop reports:—

United Provinces, Central Circle, 15th July, sugarcane, cotton and rice normal.

MONSOON IN BURMA.

During the week ending July 19th the monsoon has been on the whole normally active but distribution of rainfall has been uneven.

REVIVAL OF ART.

GOVERNOR'S LECTURE AT ST. VINCENT HIGH SCHOOL.

The following are the extracts from the speech delivered by H. E. the Governor of Bombay at opening of extension, St. Vincent's High School, Poona, on the 19th instant:—

I liked, Sir, your description of the main characteristics of the school—the wide open arms which she extends to all creeds and to all sections of India's people. Such work on such lines is a definite subscription to the building up of India on national lines, and it is in this way that the rough edges of sectionalism can be smoothed down for their real subordination to the needs of this great Mother-land. We cannot hope that these divisions will disappear without endless difficulty and infinite patience, but it is the goal to which we have all to work honestly and strenuously. But if this is to be done it can only be done by increasing the progress of those communities which have been left behind in the race, and by a steady process of levelling up wherever and whenever we find an opportunity. I am glad to note that these liberalising ideas are dominating the public utterances of all sections of India's politicians to-day.

TRUE HISTORY.

The mere enunciation of those ideals, however, is not sufficient; the ideas themselves are mere seeds, for whose growth we must select favourable grounds where the woods of sectional prejudice have the least strength. What is this ground? I can give no comprehensive reply, but I would myself chose the most uncontroversial fields to begin with. I think on the whole that the two domains of history and of art, connected as they can simply be by the intelligent use of our eyes, are perhaps the best fields to-day. I do not know how well Indian history is taught, but it is of immense importance that true history be taught—history or the great epochs of this vast country; in each epoch there are moments of great pride to be enjoyed by almost every section, and there are also moments of tragedy which provide important lessons. That is one of the reasons why I am so anxious that there should be a real revival of interest in Indian art, a field in which controversy and the bitternesses of racial or sectional rivalry find an instant and natural antiseptic; the poorest boy and the son of the millionaire have an exactly equal chance to shine and to express their national or their spiritual feelings in this great oasis of the human passions, and I sincerely trust that from this school will be sent some human subscriptions to the revival I have referred to.

But just as technical knowledge is useless unless indigenous industry flourish, just [illegible]erary education cannot grow without an [illegible]blic, so the arts of line and [illegible]cally flourish without pat[illegible]ess that I am somewhat [illegible] the richer public of this [illegible] rather slow in patron[illegible] which is taking place [illegible]day to-day. May I [illegible] taking place [illegible] lovers of [illegible] encourage in a [illegible]tic manner the students of [illegible] this Presidency? Even an artist cannot live on air, though many of them have to live on little else. I want to see every rich man's house embellished with native art so that he can show some tangible proof of his interest in something in which the peoples of India will, I believe, rapidly excel. Many are the great houses being built around us to-day: some are in the heart of great cities, others look out from hills on to the plains of the Deccan; in all of these the Indian art student should be employed if a true record of the culture of our times is to be bequeathed to our successors.

But, Sir, I must not detain you too long on topics other than those connected with the special object of my visit here to-day, which is to open your extension and to thank those who have so generously contributed towards its achievement.

It is a fact only too well known that as a result of the dislocation and disturbance due to the after-effects of the war, it has been found necessary for Government to curtail expenditure very considerably and to refuse to allot public money for carrying out any but the most essential projects. I have just drawn attention to these facts because I wish you to realise that Government has not neglected to give generous help to this Institution in the past, and that if in the near future Government have to turn a less ready ear to your applications for monetary assistance it will not be due to any lack of sympathy with your aspirations.

In conclusion I desire on behalf of my Government and myself to pay a tribute of grateful acknowledgement to the noble and devoted work in the cause of education carried on by that great Society of which the Jesuit Fathers in this Presidency are the representatives. It is now some 350 years since they began their labours in this country, and after three centuries and a half of experience we can only wish that their numbers were even greater than they are to-day.

The inaugural meeting of the Reformed Travancore Legislative Council was held on the 19th, the Dewan presiding. A message of greeting from the Maharaja urging the members and officials to work in harmony, making the welfare of his subjects their common concern was read by the President before business commenced.

H. E. the Governor has decided to postpone the meeting of the Legislative Council announced for 15th August till September. The exact date will be announced when it is ascertained how soon President may be expected to return from England.

The Karachi freight market has no improvement to report. The market remains dull with little enquiry from shippers. Bookings this week total some four to five thousand tons, chiefly for August at 14-6 seeds, cotton basis.—(A. P.)

SPORTING NEWS.

TENNIS WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP.

PATTERSON WILLING TO PLAY TILDEN IN U. S.

(Reuter's Telegram).

LONDON, July 19.

Tilden has cabled to Patterson requesting the latter to play the match during the Davis lawn tennis cup meeting at Boston. Interviewed by a Reuter's representative prior to sailing from Southampton with the team, Patterson said that he was willing to play Tilden for the Championship of the World, if the American lawn tennis Association staged the match.

SHIMIDZU TO PLAY IN AUSTRALIA.

Sydney.—The President of the Australian lawn tennis association announces that the arrangements connected with the visit to the Commonwealth of the Japanese tennis players Kumage and Shimidzu are practically complete.

WORLD'S GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

HAGEN TO PLAY SARAZEN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 19.

New York.—It is prophesied that Walter Hagen and Sarazen, winners of the British and American Open Golf Championships respectively, will meet on September 4th for contesting the World's title, 2,000 dollars and silver cup.

PROPOSED ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

MAJOR MORGAN TO COMPETE FOR £10,000 PRIZE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 19.

Reuter is informed that Major Morgan, who was a spare pilot and navigator with Raynham in the Martinsyde machine which made the first attempt to fly the Atlantic in April 1919, has cabled to-day to America his decision to attempt the Pacific flight from San Francisco to Sydney for a prize of £10,000 sterling offered by Mr. Thomas Inse of Los Angelos.

Major Morgan hopes to leave San Francisco by the first week in October. The flight will be via Honolulu, Samoa and Fiji, and the total distance to be covered 6,970 miles. Major Morgan will be accompanied by Captain Haslam, late of the Australian Flying Corps, and a wireless operator.

[illegible]OTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

[illegible]DIA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July [illegible]

The Indian Jute Mills played with Worcestershires yesterday evening in connection with the Calcutta Football Tournament, the game resulting in a draw. Jute Mills were first to score through a penalty, the soldiers equalising a little later. Both goals were scored in the first half.

HEAVY DRAIN ON PROVINCIAL FUNDS.

ATTEMPTS FOR REMISSION BY MADRAS GOVT. UNSUCCESSFUL.

(Associated Press.)

TINNEVELLY, July 20.

Presiding over the local and Municipal Conference of the southern districts this morning, Dewan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nair, M. L. C. and ex-Dewan of Travancore, referred in scathing terms to the heavy drain on provincial funds occasioned by the annual contribution of Rs. 358 lakhs to the coffers of the Imperial Exchequer and contrasted with it the contributions of Rs. 63 and Rs. 56 lakhs by Bengal and Bombay, respectively. The Madras Government moved by a sense of injustice to this presidency, made strenuous attempts with the unanimous support of the local legislature to get a remission to the Central Government, but till how the united cries of the Madras Government and the local legislature were a cry in the wilderness.

RICE THEFTS CASE.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, July 19.

Police evidence to the Rice Thefts Case included acknowledgment of brifes deliberately accepted after the decision to the raid was taken in order to save further information of leading personalities.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate Calcutta, six Bengali non-cooperators were produced on a charge of obstructing the public road. They were arrested while going in procession along Harrison Road singing songs and collecting funds in aid of a national school. The Magistrate warned and discharged them.

A Calcutta message of the 20th instant says:—

Ananda Charan Chakrabarty, Cashier of the Chief Preidency Magistrate's Court, who it was alleged absconded after having misappropriated about half a lakh of rupees, surrendered at the Jorasanko Police station this morning. He was brought before the Deputy Commissioner of Police and remanded to custody.—(A. P.)

The Rangoon Municipal Act comes into force on August 1st.

THE WHEEL OF FORTUNE

By Mahatma Gandhi with an appreciation by Dwijendranath Tagore and hints on Khaddar:—

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THE GREAT TRIAL

With Foreword by
MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU.

This is a connected account of the whole proceedings of the great trial of Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Sankarlal Banker published with a view not only to place before the public the whole proceedings in a permanent form but also to carry the great Message of the living Christ to other countries than his to enlighten them on the meaning of the mightly struggle that is going on in India at present. Besides the articles which formed the subject matter of the charges against Mahatma Gandhi, the following are included as appendices:—

Mahatma's Message to his countrymen on the eve of his arrest, a description of the scene in the Ashram at the time of his arrest, an account of his life in Sabarmati jail and the impressions of Dwijendranth Tagore and Anusuya Sarabhai.

Price As. 4.

THE DRINK AND DRUG EVIL IN INDIA

BY BADRUL HASSAN WITH A FOREWORD BY
MAHATMA GANDHI.

Dealing with a subject of vital public importance the author traces the growth of the drink and drug evil in India from as early as 800 B. C. down to the time of the East India Company, when the taxation of drink and drugs gave the Company a direct interest in the encouragement of their use. The author then shows that while the British Government, in laying down its excise policy, aimed theoretically at the discouragement of any increase in drinking it actually succeeded in encouraging it, in effect to secure a mixinum revenue. He gives detailed figures in support of his charge of official complicity in this evil and adds some suggestions for its eradication It is a book with a challenge. Price Rs. 2.

BOOKS BY
MR. C. F. ANDREWS

The Oppression of the Poor

The title of this book "The Oppression of the Poor" has been chosen with a deliberate purpose. For it has been the author's conviction, based on a long experience, that the revolution through which India is passing is not ultimately political. Far down below the turmoil on the surface lies this age long problem of the suffering of the poor. Such suffering and oppression in India are not the product of modern conditions only, they appear to me to have become more accentuated in recent times. . . . We have to confront in India, in this our own modern age with its new problems, all the evils involved in a system of Government which is aloof from the people. . . We have to struggle against the vices in personal moral character which are inherent in a foreign rule,—the servility, the subjection, the lattery, the hypocrisy, by which men gain titles and power. Price Re. 1.

The Claim for Independence
Within or without the British Empire Price As. 8.

Non-Co-operation
Non-Co-operation
The Ways and Wherefores.
Price As. 8.

Indians in South Africa
Helots within the British Empire.
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The Drink and Opium Evil
A valuable contribution to the prohibition literature.
Price As. 4.

How India can be Free
An inspiring message. Price As. 4.

Indian Independence
The Immediate Need. Price As. 8.

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GOODS ON VIEW.

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JAIL DIARY
(ENGLISH EDITION)
BY
C. RAJAGOPALACHAR,
(Being notes made by him at Vellore Jail from December 1921 to March 1922)

PRICE ANNAS EIGHT PER COPY,

(Special rate for Book-sellers)

This book is of value to the public both as an introduction to jail conditions in this Presidency and as an exposition of the principles of Satyagraha. As only a limited number have been printed, we hope orders will be registered early.

MANAGER, "SWARAJYA."
2-27 BROADWAY, MADRAS,

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, July 21, 1922.

INDIA IN THE BALANCE.

The attitude of a peaceably disposed but devout and steadfast Muslim of the British realm, in view of the political situation which has been produced by the late pan-"Christian" policy of England, has never been more clearly stated than in "India in the Balance." The author, Khwaja Kamal-ud-din B.A., LL.B., is the Imam of the Mosuqe at Woking and the founder of the Muslim Mission in England—a mission of tolerance not of contention. He likes English people, knows their m[illegible] is used to talking to t[illegible] a man who could e[illegible] seditious or indeed [illegible] tical" activities. [illegible] religious, and [illegible] priest[illegible] and co[illegible] intrusion i[illegible] a spirit of intoleranc[illegible] duged much longer, will make it impossible for a true Muslim to remain a British subject. The author describes the loyalty of Muslims to the British Government in the past, and shows the reason of it in the tolerance of England in the past, when her judgment was by conduct not by creed, so that the Muslims could and did regard it as essentially a Muslim Government. He shows how the Alliance with Czarist Russia, and since the fall of Czarist Russia, England's support of Greece, against Turkey, because Russia and Greece were technically "Christian", have marred the tolerance of England and damaged her prestige in the East by destroying the confidence of Muslims in her love of justice and making it impossible for them any longer to regard her as a Muslim Government. It is the religious duty of Muslims to protest indignantly against such conduct in their Government, and the protest is indignant in the case of England because they had till lately regarded the Government of England as *their* Government, and because they still have hope of its return to sanity. Besides "it is incumbent upon every Muslim and every Muslimah to speak the truth to the rulers". They have spoken the truth to the rulers, hiding nothing in their hearts, and for this they have been punished and imprisoned.

All this is set forth by Khwaja Kalamuddin in singularly lucid and persuasive language with the manifest aim of bringing peace through understanding. At the same time he describes the institution of Khilafat and the need for its independence and the independence of Arabia intelligibly to non-Muslims—a rare thing in our experience of Muslim writers—and depicts the present ruined state of the Khilafat and the Centre of Islam in moving terms. The author writes of conditions under Turkish rule with first-hand knowledge, and his description of his own pilgrimage to Mecca, Medina and Jerusalem has special value as evidence against the charges which are often brought against that rule. "Every one of the thousands of Caravans between Mecca and Medina needs a police escort to protect it against the Bedouin marauders. I made my pilgrimage in 1914. I travelled from Damascus to Medina by railway, and I found fully half of the compartments of the train occupied by police officers of different grades—constables, sergeants and inspectors. The train travelled for three days and two nights through desert places and among bleak mountains and little rocky hills, with the continual risk of being derailed by robbers. At each stopping-place, when the passengers had to leave their compartments for the purchase of provisions and other necessaries, a strong police guard was essential. Trouble arose on the journey after we left Tabruk, and the Turkish constabulary was of real help to us. I found Medina full of police, as were also Mecca and Arafat during the days of pilgrimage. Suffice it to say that enormous outlay is necessary to maintain peace and safety of life and property even for a week. But the necessity continues for eight months out of every year, during six of which the crowd is at its greatest. Yet the pilgrims paid no tax or fee for all services rendered for their safety and comfort by the Government. The only fee I had to pay was to my guides, one in Mecca, the other in Medina, and those fees should not exceed one pound or thirty shillings in both places under the prescribed rates. The town of Medina, apart from the illumination of the Holy Shrine of the Prophet, used to be lit in those days with electric light and with many other kinds of illuminant and guarded by hundreds of soldiers and constables. A staff of more than one hundred people remained permanently attached to each of the two shrines for various services connected with them. Imagine, I repeat, the extent of the outlay entailed upon the Government, if it is to maintain order in matters so multifarious over the thousand miles stretch—teeming with pilgrims in hundreds of thousands—between Jidda and Tabruk, I can honestly say that I found this journey of mine, even in the days of the war, a happy and comfortable one. The only inconveniences experienced by my fellow-passengers and myself were met with in those countries and on those seas which are under non-Muslim flags. All those rules and regulations of quarantine and the [illegible] peared to the pilgrims [illegible] form of [illegible] in[illegible] to such national trouble and in- that their numbers have of become very largely decreased—as the Right Hon. Syed Ameer Ali has pointed out in a recent letter to *"The Times."*

The author points out the truth that the Turks took the duties of Khilafat seriously in regard to the custody of the Holy Places, and that it is impossible for the Sherif to do so without a much larger revenue than can ever be derived from the Hedjaz or without foreign financial assistance. The suspicion that England is giving such financial assistance and has thus obtained a political footing on the sacred soil of Hedjaz is the cause of bitter indignation in the Muslim world. In the words, again, of the Rt. Hon. Syed Ameer Ali:

"The Muslims cannot say their prayers rightly if the present condition of Hedjaz continues."

The author continues: "The maintenance of the Holy shrine in Mecca does not mean the maintenance of the Kaaba itself alone but the maintenance of the Hedjaz, with all the requisites and services which I have outlined above. The Muslim Indians, with their innate respect for authority, wish to place the above facts before the Government as well as the people of this country (England). They render homage to British rule, they pay taxes and rates, their loyalty has remained unimpeachable till now. On the other hand, they intend to exercise their legitimate rights as subjects, they desire to see the situation in Hedjaz definitely settled at last in accordance with their religion, and they feel that in making this demand they are asking no more than their legitimate due. They desire to see the land of Hedjaz not only under the suzerainty of the Turk, but they also desire to see the seat of the Caliphate strong and powerful enough to meet all the demands of this sacred institution. The terms of the Paris Conference are inadequate for this purpose. Muslims apart, no sensible person would deem them to be so if he had to keep in view the needs of the Caliphate." We repeat that no more lucid and convincing exposition of the whole Khilafat Question has been given than that which is contained in this book. The fact that it is written from the standpoint of the "loyalist" by one who is the reverse of an "agitator" should recommend it in circles which are coldly barred against the cry of those whom some people are pleased to call "extremists." There is no difference between the demands of the "extremist" and the "moderate" on the Khilafat Question, the difference is only as to methods of attaining them.

THE ETHICS OF "HONOURS."

There used to be a time when most people in this country eagerly looked forward to the publication of the half-yearly Honours' Lists and as eagerly scrutinised them when published and sent congratulatory letters and telegrams to the lucky recipients among their circle of friends and acquaintances. These occasions were also the cause of great festive celebrations at clubs and private parties. But the whole aspect of affairs has now altered so completely that nobody save those who bask in the sunshine of Government houses or the smiles of district officials, cares a pin for these honours, whose recipients, like the great Mandarins, were regarded by the unblest with secret awe and open admiration. A Khan Bahadurship or a Rao Sahibship, far from being a matter of public moment and rejoicing, has reduced the recipient to such a pitiable plight that instead of flaunting himself in the streets like a peacock, he has, in many cases, to hide his head in shame. Even the Government of India and the Provincial Governments are so obviously aware of the change in public sentiment that they are chary of admitting any but "Brown, Jones and Robinson" to the once-favoured resort of the elite—titledom. We have ourselves carefully scanned the Honours' List since the era of the Jallianwala Bagh and Dyerism and O'Dwyerism and are pleased to note the thorough change in bureaucratic mentality which has begun to reserve, in far greater measure than before, the honours for the bureaucratic fold. It may not be particularly gratifying to the vanity of the bureaucracy to admit that people in this country, like people in the British Dominions, regard the title-holder as an exotic [illegible] as corrupting [illegible]orals. A Lord [illegible]ght Honourable [illegible] no longer [illegible]heights of [illegible]hatma Gandhi [illegible] of the Indian [illegible]ple, these "honours," high and low, are regarded as a national humiliation and hence the growing revolt against the "honour." To judge the success of the movement for giving up titles, it is not necessary to count how many holders have given them up but we must bear in mind how many more have been turned from seeking them and the extent of public sentiment against titles. Therein lies the true success of the movement initiated by the Congress and the last few Lists bear ample testimony thereto.

We are moved to make these observations in view of the storm in a tea-cup that was raised the other day in Parliament. The British Government, the faithful Reuter tells us, decided to make the voting on the debate a question of confidence, and so the matter was talked out in one House and withdrawn in the other. But the debate has done enough to bring into relief the discontent against the polluting of the Fountain of Honour by an unseemly sale and barter either in the interests of the party exchequer or political demoralisation. The feeling engendered by the last Honours List is that "the Crown is made a stalking-horse of by the Coalition to cover transactions the details of which are undisclosed." In one case in South Africa where a gentleman had been created a Peer, we are told "both Parliament and Press were up in arms." A storm was raised all over the Union at what was regarded as "an insult to South African opinion," and the recipient himself had to write to the proper quarter declining the honour! As a result of the discontent engendered by the disreputable transactions of the Coalition, amazing disclosures have been made as to how people are honoured. Sir Frederick Banbury has informed the readers of the "Morning Post" that the claim to fame of a new Peer was "his withdrawal to South America to avoid British taxation!" An English editor laments: "If some enterprising patriot would send the editor of this journal a cheque for £100,000 to pay the costs of the ensuing libel actions, the editor might—but editors are timid gazelles—print some unpleasant facts about the records of some of the gentlemen who have lately received Honours from His Majesty, and some remarkable deductions why those Honours were bestowed." In India, where anything might be construed as *lese majeste*, the position of an editor is much worse than that of his English confrere. Otherwise, we may have to say a great deal why some people suddenly blossom forth every half year into something which they are not. It seems to us that the day is not far off when right-minded Indians would refuse to sail in the same boat with such people, a result which would be in complete accord with the noble ideals preached by Mahatma Gandhi.

Notes of the Day

Challenge to India.

The meeting of the citizens of Bombay which was held at the Excelsior Theatre on Wednesday evening was noteworthy in several respects. The position of Indians in S. Africa, East Africa and in Fiji has become both humiliating and intolerable and the injustices and indignities that are being heaped upon them by the Whites are a challenge as well as an insult to India. The country has accepted the challenge by resolving that freedom must be won by her people in their motherland before they can live and breathe as freemen in any part of the Empire and through its representative body, the Congress, and under the guidance of its leader, the Mahatma, it is now preparing itself for the struggle to win Swaraj and nothing less than Swaraj by non-violent Non-co-operation.

A Noteworthy Meeting.

The meeting at the Excelsior Theatre was organised by Co-operators and Independents whose methods of "agitation" are well-known. But the speeches made at the meeting gave evidence of the growing realisation on their part that these methods have survived their utility and efficacy. The President of the meeting, Sir Dinshaw Petit, for example, was moved to declare:

"We will pursue this method of holding public meetings and lodging our protests, of sending telegrams and memorials to the Government in South Africa as well as the Imperial Government, and no substantial response may be given to us, but it is more than evident there is a considerable section in this country who have no faith any longer in such peaceful methods, and things may drift to such a pass that the Imperial Government may have to choose between India and South Africa. The fact that a meeting like this should have to be called so soon after the Imperial Conference and after such conferences, where India is supposed to have been admitted with the same status as other parts of the British Empire, sets us thinking to no small extent; and as long as the people of this country do not enjoy within the Empire the same rights as those of its other parts any such Conference as far as Indians are concerned is nothing short of a sham and a mockery."

When men like Sir Dinshaw Petit begin to recognise facts and are convinced that the Imperial Conference "is nothing short of a sham and mockery" so long as the position of Indians in the Empire remains what it is, it is a happy augury that they have been "set to thinking to no small extent" and that it will not be long before they will join forces with the Congress and play their due part in the national endeavour to win Swaraj now and immediately. For, the pledges of British statesmen, as Mr. Natarajan said, are made only to be broken and things have already been driven to such a pass and India has been so humiliated that for any self-respecting Indian not to play his part in the national endeavour to win Swaraj can only be a gross betrayal of his country.

Mr. Sastri Snubbed.

Mr. Jehangir Petit suggested that the sum of twenty-five lakhs of rupees budgetted by the Indian Legislature for the Imperial Exhibition to be held in London in 1914 should be withdrawn as India should have nothing to do with an Empire which did not give them equal rights. The Indian Legislature when it voted the grant rendered a distinct disservice to the country. But even if the suggestion of Mr. Petit is carried out, which we doubt, having regard to the composition and record of the Legislative Assembly, the protest will be only a feeble one. What is wanted is an effort, on the part of the Co-operators and Independents, of a magnitude commensurate with the present and pressing need of the country. The need of such an effort becomes the more imperative in view of the resolution moved by Mr. Petit himself, which put on record "the deliberate opinion of the meeting that the time has arrived for India to demand the immediate grant of full and equal citizenship rights for Indians domiciled in the Colonies and Dominions of the Empire (including South Africa), and the maintenance for His Majesty's Indian subjects of the freedom of access to, and settlement in, all territories under the direct control of the Crown and which further declared that the adoption by the Governments of the Colonies and Dominions of the Empire of measures which contravene the principle of equal rights is calculated to make it impossible for India to participate in intra-imperial movements consistently with her national self-respect and calls upon the Indian legislature, whenever required, to take steps to give practical effect to this resolution." Without an organised effort of the magnitude suggested by us this resolution will remain a pious resolution, though we must congratulate those responsible for drafting and passing it that they have thereby repudiated Mr. Sastri's acquiescence in a "White Australia" policy and demonstrated that whatever little concessions he may have won he has by his "mission" betrayed the interests of his country. This resolution, as Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said, should make Mr. Sastri a sadder but wiser man when he reads it.

A Judicial Mystery.

We published on Wednesday the report of a case which came up before the local High Court last week and in which the Government Pleader had put in an application praying that Mr. Hanmant S. Kaujalgi, a pleader of Bijapur, who had been sent to jail for failing to furnish security for maintaining good behaviour, be suspended from practice. Their lordships, the Acting Chief Justice and Justice Crump, in according to a temporary suspension of the sanad of the imprisoned pleader, made the following observation in the course of their judgment: 'It is open to this court to consider whether the order made by the District Magistrate is based upon sufficient materials, *but no attempt has been made before us by the pleader concerned to show that that order was not properly made.*" Their lordships' remark, expressed in the words we have italicised, sounds rather strange in the face of the fact that the accused had made an attempt, in the statement which he had submitted to the High Court and which we reproduced on Wednesday along with their lordships' judgment, to show that the order of the magistrate was not properly made. One is puzzled to know what is the correct interpretation to be put on their lordships' remark. Were their lordships not aware of the fact that a statement from the prisoner was among the papers on record? If we are correctly informed, the Government Pleader, in the course of his argument only referred to the magistrate's order and did not refer to the statement of the accused, though, in our opinion, it was clearly his duty to do so. Is it possible that their lordships too overlooked the document and made the remark referred to in ignorance of the existence of this highly relevant statement? Their lordship's remark is susceptible of four possible interpretations. It is possible that their Lordships did not refer to the statement as it was not referred to in course of the arguments. Secondly, it may be that the view expressed by their lordships in the judgment was based on their lordships' reading or construction of the written statement of the accused. Thirdly, their lordships' remark might have had reference to the omission of the accused to appear in person before them and argue how the magistrate's order against him was wrong. Fourthly and lastly, it is also equally possible that the remark was made in ignorance of the existence of the statement of the accused. Which is the correct solution of the mystery? Would anyone in authority, either in the High Court or outside, furnish the public with the true explanation and remove the apprehension in the public mind that a grievous judicial error has been committed owing to the ignoring of certain relevant facts.

PEOPLES OF THE NEAR EAST.

ARABS.

(By MARMADUKE PICKTHALL.)

I.

During the late war the names of various races of the Near East were continually appearing in the newspapers while the British public had, if any, but the vaguest notion of the kind of people whom the names denoted; and, short of a reference to the Encyclopaedia Britannica (which did not give the sort of information which was most required just then), had no means of learning, for there was no handbook on the subject. It was with the idea of supplying this want that, in the second year of the war, I rather hurriedly compiled this series of short essays. They are written largely from my personal knowledge of the peoples and my recollection of past studies; they do not claim to be exhaustive, but so far as they go I believe them to be accurate; and I can certainly say that they were written without conscious bias. Yet, though the demand for such a book was clear, I could not get them published. One or two offers which were made to me were coupled with demands, which I found unacceptable, that I should make certain alterations "suited to the time"; in other words, should deliberately blacken my account of "enemy" nations and whitewash those who were on the side of the Allies. This, of course, I would not do, and so the manuscript has remained on my hands till now, when it has occurred to me that the Indian public might be glad of information which the British public—or at any rate the British publishers—considered "dangerous."—M. P.

The term Arab originally confined to the inhabitants of Arabia and the nomadic tribes which wandered thence to Syria and Mesopotamia, is now used loosely to designate all those peoples who when conquered by the Mohammedan Arabs adopted the Arabic language—in most cases unconsciously, since it closely resembled their own. Now-a-days we speak of the inhabitants of Mesopotamia, Syria, Egypt and the Barbary States, as well as those of Arabia, collectively as Arabs, though their racial characteristics differ widely, and they understand each other's speech with difficulty. The Arabic spoken in the north of Syria differs from the Arabic spoken in Egypt, as much as Spanish differs from Italian, while the dialect of Mesopotamia is no more like the dialect of Morocco than Italian is like French. But the written and religious "classical Arabic" is the same for all those countries, so that educated people understand one another, just as the educated men of Western Europe had a common language, Latin, in the Middle Ages.

The Hegirah, July 16th A.D. 622.

The conquests of the Arabic race and language date from the Hegirah or Flight of the Prophet Muhammad from Mecca to Medina to escape the daggers of his enemies; and are identified with the Moham[illegible] religion. In consequence of the attacks of the inhabitants of Mecca, his native place, the Prophet was obliged to fight in self-defence. Mecca and all Arabia were conquered by the Muslims in the Prophet's lifetime, and within fifty years of the Hegirah, the Arabs had conquered Persia, Syria, Egypt, all North Africa and Spain, and had laid siege to the city of Constantinople, the capital of the Roman Empire, concerning which the Prophet is reported to have said that "to the first Muslim army which besieged the city of the Caesars their sins were forgiven."

(Continued on page 8.)

RUSSIAN DEBTS.

COMPENSATION OF FOREIGNERS.

QUESTION TO BE REFERRED TO MOSCOW GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 19.

Hague.—Before the plenary meeting of the Conference, M. Litvinoff said that he proposed to ask the Moscow Government whether it was prepared to acknowledge the debts of itself and its predecessors, and to agree to compensate foreigners for property which had been nationalised, provided the terms of the payment of debts compensations were left for agreement between the Russian Government and the persons concerned within two years, and provided other delegates at the Hague referred the proposal to their respective Governments.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH RUSSIA.

CONDITIONS FOR FAVOURABLE ATMOSPHERE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 19.

Hague.—The Non-Russian commission has passed a resolution by a unanimous vote declaring that the acceptance and loyal carrying out by the Russian Government of the line of conduct indicated in the declaration suggested by M. Litvinoff, would help create a favourable atmosphere for negotiations.

RUSSIAN OIL INTERESTS.

MEETING OF PRIVATE COMPANIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 19.

Paris.—The "Times" correspondent at the Hague says that a meeting of representatives of foreign companies with oil interests in Russia was convoked by the Royal Dutch Company and held on 18th July. The Press were not informed till the meeting was over, but it is rumoured that the agreement was concluded by British, French, Belgian and Dutch representatives. Probably, however, this only amounted to an exchange of views regarding the attitude to be adopted in the event of resumption of activity in Russia with a view to the necessity of all companies taking a common line, particularly as regards mutual respect of the rights of former owners in the event of their being granted new concessions in compensation for damages.

POLITICAL CRISIS IN POLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 20.

Warsaw.—The political crisis, simmering since the Diet recently elected to the Premiership M. Korfanty a notorious anti-German agitator in Upper Silesia, overboiled when M. Korfanty submitted the Cabinet to the President, Marshal Piludski and the latter immediately abdigated. The crisis is serious because it destroys the hopes of a peaceful settling down of Poland generally and re-inflames Polish-German enmity in Silesia.

SALVAGE OF THE "LAURENTIC."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 19.

An Admiralty salvage steamer has arrived in Londonderry after successful operations upon the hull of the "Laurentic", which was mined during the War off the coast of Donegal. Divers in the first two months recovered bars of gold to the value of a million sterling. The steamer is returning to the work.

CONFERMENT OF HONOURS.

MR. MCNEILL'S CHARGES REPUDIATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 19.

In the House of Lords to-day, Lord Waring, in the course of a personal statement, declared that Mr. Ronald McNeill's charges were absolutely baseless. If they were repeated outside the House, Lord Waring would immediately take steps to deal with them.

S. AFRICA RATIFIES WASHINGTON TREATIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 19.

Capetown.—The Assembly has ratified the bills embodying the Washington treaties.

U. S. RAILWAY STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 19.

New York.—The Federation of Labour has appealed to all labour organisations in the United States to support rail-road strikers and to refrain from doing work formerly done by the strikers. The appeal also urges miners to conduct themselves in a law-abiding manner.

A correspondent from Ajmer wires under date July 22:—

Srijut Radharallabh Somani of the Bewar District Congress Committee within the jurisdiction of the Rajputana Provincial Congress Committee was arrested under section 108 and kept in jail custody.

GREECO-TURKISH PEACE.

QUESTION OF VENUE OF CONFERENCE.

DELEGATES LIKELY TO MEET ON FRENCH WARSHIP

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 19.

Constantinople.—Reuter learns that the Angora Government is unwilling to agree to Beikos as the venue of the Greeco-Turkish Peace Conference, as being within the inter-Allied zone and occupied by the Greeks. The Angora Government is, therefore, urging the claims of Ismidt on the ground that it is the only place where Mustapha Kemal Pasha will be able to communicate with Angora. The Porte objects to both Beikos and Ismidt, but it is believed both sides will agree to meeting on a French warship moored in the Gulf of Ismidt.

COL. LAWRENCE'S RESIGNATION.

ACCEPTS HONORARY POST OF ADVISER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 19.

The Colonial Office publishes a letter from Colonel T. E. Lawrence resigning from the Middle East Department. Colonel Lawrence points out that there has been no British casualty in Palestine, Arabia, or in the Arab provinces of Iraq in the last eighteen months, and for long, there has been no outbreak of any kind. He expresses the opinion that there is no present prospect of trouble and sees no justification for the Department's continuing his employment and says there will be little for him to do if it is continued so Colonel Lawrence adds, that he is always at the disposal of Mr. Churchill if ever there is a crisis or a job for which Mr. Churchill can convince him that he is necessary.

MR. CHURCHILL'S THANKS.

Mr. Churchill has replied: "... much regret your decision. Your help and guidance have been invaluable and I would have been glad if you had stayed with us for longer. I hope you are not unduly sanguine in believing that our difficulties have been largely surmounted. I still feel that I can count on you at any time when need may arise. Meanwhile, I am glad to know you will accept at least the honorary position of Adviser on Arabian Affairs.

GRATUITY OF RAILWAY SERVANTS.

NOT TO BE FORFEITED FOR REASON OF STRIKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 19.

A Press Note issued here to-day by the General Secretary, Trade Union Congress, states:—All-India Trade Union Congress has at last succeeded in obtaining a revision of the rule under which the gratuity of railway servants was forfeited on account of their having gone on strike. The Governor-General-in-Council, after consultation with the Secretary of State, has been pleased to abrogate the old rule. Under the new rule a strike does not mean a breach of service and does not entail forfeiture of gratuity. This revised rule applies to all past strikers, whose gratuity has been forfeited, and who are still in service. We understand that they can now claim their forfeited gratuity. Our appreciation and thanks on behalf of the Trade Union Congress and its organised workers are due to his Excellency the Viceroy.

The Trade Union Congress Executive ... now decided to organise an all-I... Transport Workers' Federation, inclu... railway-men under the guidance of ... Joseph Baptista and the support of ... Miller. All railway men, tramway ... ers, dock transport workers, etc., ... horted to give their immediate ... to this programme of Trade Uni... gress, as a plenary session of the ... Worker Federation will be held ...

SERIOUS SITUATION IN V...

SEQUEL TO INCREASE IN PRI...

(REUTER'S TELEG...

LON...

Vienna.—The nervous... tion was strikingly ... to-day which follow... nouncement of an incre... bread. A constantly ... headed by the Red Fla... Parliament. Business ... to a standstill, shops ... banks barricaded.

Troops turned out ... Parliament, preventi... crowds who subseque... casualty.

The Government ... ing in foreign curr... the Government bur...

TEACHERS' SUP...

(REUTER'S ...

The House of Comm... Third Reading of the ... annuation Bill on which ... was defeated on May 15th ...

ITALIAN CABINET.

TENDERS RESIGNATION.

VOTE OF CENSURE IN CHAMBER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 19.

Rome.—The Italian Cabinet has resigned following the Chamber's adopting by 288 votes to 103 a motion of censure on the Government for failing to secure domestic peace.

FASCISTI VS. SOCIALISTS.

MUSSOLINI'S THREAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 20.

Rome.—Sgr. Facta and the Government are the victims of a faction fighting between the Fascisti and the Socialists, of which the Fascisti attack on the Socialist organisations at Bologna at the beginning of June is a notable example.

Both sides accused the Government of leniency towards the other, but Sgr. Facta declared the responsibility for the disturbances rested with political parties and not with the Government, which was doing its best to enforce law and order, irrespective of persons.

The gravest declaration was that of Sgr. Massolini, a Fascisti leader, who stated that the Fascisti refuse to participate in the future Government, but warned the Chamber that if it favoured Socialism he would become a rebel and lead a well-disciplined, numerous and courageous army. The value of this threat lies in the common belief that Sgr. Mussolini could muster three hundred thousand supporters, including many army officers.

CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATION SOCIETY.

CAUSES OF BENGAL'S POVERTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 19.

Under auspices of Bengal Co-operative Organisation Society a public meeting was held to-day under the presidency of Hon. Minister for Agriculture and industries, when Mr. G. S. Dutt, I.C.S., Collector of ...kura, delivered an interesting dis... course on a ... Bengal ... choice between life and death. Mr. ... saying that during the p... decrease in population in Western Beng... varied from 6 to 10.5 per cent and in some parts deaths exceeded births by 200 per cent. He next described the cause involved as they operated in Barakura District. Barakura had come to be synonymous with poverty disease and famine. Since 1866, it had been visited by six famines and during last ten ye... population decreased by 1,19,000. ... District was not insanitary and ... sprang from poverty due to ... economy and drought. He ... by avoiding litigation, ec... ing forests for cultivation ... and re-excavating silted u... could be made prospero... happy. He suggested ... irrigation societies on ...

In conclusion Mr. c... said: "It I were to ... malady which to-day ... vitals of malaria, it i... litigation and disunio... in shape of inactivi... moral stagnation an... remedy is not quini...

SIR FAZULBHO...

(AS...

DIE-HARDS' HOWL

NO EQUAL POLITICAL STATUS TO INDIANS.

FIJI WHITES' SELFISHNESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 20.

Wellington.—At a crowded meeting at Suva, presided over by the Mayor and attended by delegates from six country districts a resolution was passed unanimously against the granting of equal political status to the Indians of Fiji.

INDIAN EMIGRATION ACT.

EFFECT ON TAMIL LABOUR IN CEYLON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 19.

The "Madras Mail's" Colombo correspondent wires that grave apprehensions are felt in Ceylon in regard to the question of the Tamil labour force threatened crisis being the outcome of the Indian Emigration Act which it is understood will be before the Indian Legislature in two months' time. Various planting bodies have accordingly made representations to Government and in view of the vital importance of the matter, the Secretary of the Planters Association is to proceed to England shortly to take whatever action may be necessary at that end. It is also understood, adds the correspondent, that the Indian Government has proposed that the deputation from Ceylon be sent to Simla to discuss matters and such deputation is expected to leave here at an early date.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

The Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee commenced its sittings at Seth Chhotani's house, on the 17th instant. The following witnesses submitted their statements and most of them were examined:—Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay, Miss Perin Naoroji, Messrs. Mathooradas Tricamjee, N. H. Belgaumvala, K. Natarajan, U. K. Oza, K. S. Sanghani, S. V. P. Shivam, V. V. Jerajani, Man...lal R. Mehta, Umar Ahmed, Abdool ...Mitha Virji, Manmohandas ...ndji, M. M. Coyaji, V. ... and P. G. Sahastra... ...ittee left for ...

IRELAND.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN LIMERICK.

CAPITULATION OF IRREGULARS EXPECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 19.

The silence regarding the situation in Limerick has been broken by the despatch from a correspondent which has been received in Dublin via Ballinasloe, and which confirms the news of heavy fighting during the weekend. The national forces have succeeded in surrounding the Irregular strongholds at Strand Barracks and King John Castle. Capitulation is momentarily expected.

REPORTED SURRENDER OF IRREGULARS.

OPERATIONS IN AND NEAR LIMERICK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 19.

A Dublin message says that Irregulars occupying the Strand barracks and King's John Castle, Limerick are believed to have surrendered, but there is no definite confirmation of this report.

Three Irregulars' outposts in the city have been evacuated. It is stated that Irregulars are deserting and joining the Free State army. General Brennan is arranging to feed homeless citizens. Supplies will be taken to the city by aeroplanes. The total week-end casualties amount to fifteen killed and many wounded. The national forces are rounding up the Irregulars north and west of Limerick prior to the big offensive.

MORE IRISH OUTRAGES.

FUNERAL PROCESSION AMBUSHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 19.

As the funeral of a Free State soldier, who was killed in an ambush, was proceeding to Spiddal from Gort, County Galway, it was ambushed by Irregulars near Athenry. The commandant of the escort was killed and one car of the funeral procession was upset into a ditch.

The car containing the corpse rushed the ambushers, followed by the car which contained the dead man's parents. After racing ahead for a mile, the cars returned and found that ten soldiers of the escort had been captured by the Irregulars.

The cortege resumed its way to Galway, taking the body of the commandant with it. It was received in Galway by the lamenta... of a huge crowd. Eight lorry-loads of ... troops were despatched in pur... ...bushers.

...of the Tuam Irregular Bri... ...ned in disgust at the ...re being perpetrated by the

...RK.

INDIANS & BRITONS.

HOW TO REMOVE MISUNDERSTANDING.

ESTABLISHMENT OF SOCIAL CLUB.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 19.

Sir Thomas Bennett presided at a well-attended meeting in the House of Commons, convened by an influentially signed circular drawing attenton to the need of steps here to help to remove the social difficulties and misunderstanding between the Indians and the Britons.

After the discussion in which Mr. Montagu, Lord Crewe, Lady Emily Lutyens (the convener,) Col. Wedgwood, Sir, K. G. Gupta and Sir Godfrey Lagden, Major Evelyn Wrench, Lady Emily Kinnard and others participated, the meeting passed a resolution welcoming the establishment of a club in London to promote social intercourse between the Briton and Indian and for the temporary membership of the Indian visitors to England.

A Committee was appointed, with power to add to their number, to consider how such a scheme might best be advanced and to report to a further meeting.

The Committee included Sir K. G. Gupta, Lady Emily Lutyens, Major Evelyn Wrench, Col. Wedgwood and Lady Margarette Greville.

Mr. Montagu in a speech said the essential need was to get a social organisation which could develop as time progressed. The club would help to break down the race consciousness of which there was far too much in the world.

Lord Crew drew the attention to the undoubted difficulties of the enterprise, but thought they were not insuperable.

JUBILEE OF EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July ...

The jubilee of the incorporation of ... Eastern Association Telegraph Com... will be celebrated in brilliant fashion ... Botanic Society's gardens in Regent ... on 24th July. The banquet will b... ed by diplomats, Cabinet ministe... representatives of industries, s... art. The reception will be foll... entertainments given by well-k... tes, including Karsavina, the C... Margaret, Morris' dancers ... celebrities of the variety stag... also be an open air kinema... formance and lawn tennis e... artificial light by eminent p...

NEW TELEPHONE SYST...

(REUTER'S TE...

LO...

CONSTITUTION OF THE CORPORATION.

MR. BAPTISTA'S MOTION FOR CHANGE LOST.

The adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday afternoon Mr. A. M. Khan presiding.

Mr. J. Baptista moved:

"(1) That the Corporation recommends to Government that clause 3 of Bill No. VII of 1922 be amended as follows:—

3. For Sub-Section (1) of Section 5 of the said Act, the following Sub-Section shall be substituted:—

"(1) The Corporation shall consist of one hundred Councillors, as follows, namely:—

Ninety Councillors elected at ward elections, ten Councillors elected by Graduates of some University in British India or in the United Kingdom, having their domicile within the City of Bombay.

'(2) That the Corporation recommends to the Government that clause 19 of Bill No. VII of 1922 be amended as follows:—

In Section 42 of the said Act, for the words "twelve" the word "eight" shall be substituted, and the word "eight" and the words "and four by Government" shall be repealed, as there is no justification for continuing the nominations by Government and eight Councillors are quite sufficient to discharge the duties devolving on the Standing Committee'.",

"(3) That the President be requested to communicate with the Government the terms of the resolution."

Mr. Baptista in the course of his speech supporting the resolution said:—

MR. BAPTISTA'S SPEECH.

Mr. President: You are no doubt aware that the Municipal Bill, as it has emerged from the Select Committee, proposes to abolish the election by the Justices but to perpetuate the nominations by Government. Now, Sir, the Justices, have given this Corporation the greatest architect of its reputation in the person of the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. Therefore, if the Justices deserve to be entombed surely the Government have a much higher claim to be entombed. The Bill is therefore, very disappointing, and the disappointment is heightened by the professed intention of the Bill to democratise the constitution. There can be no question that nomination is undemocratic and even anti-democratic. One therefore, naturally expected that the Bill would first apply the axe to nomination. But the woodman has spared the Upas tree upon the ground of minority representation. But what minorities are contemplated? The only workable minority are the Europeans. And then it degenerates at once into racial and communal representation. Government themselves have denounced communal representation. The denunciation seems far-fetched when they encourage it by nominations. If Europeans in Bombay prefer nomination to election it is a conclusive proof of their unworthiness to occupy a seat in the Corporation. I am assuming that the Europeans are not represented without a European constituency. Must Europeans be represented by Europeans? Can no Indian represent them quite as well, if not better than a European, be he Tom, Dick or Harry? [illegible] the recipient must feel thankful and grateful. The better the man, the greater the gratitude. His judgment is affected by his gratitude. To that extent the quality of his work suffers. I have in mind only men of honour. But can we be certain that the gifts will go only to men of honour? We know how men of no principle, fawn and flatter officials, in order to get favours! History teaches us that Governments are not above using the loaves and fishes for enlisting the unscrupulous on their side. I wonder if Government realise that at the present moment public opinion is such that if an Indian (not Englishman), accepts any gift or office from Government he falls at once in the estimation of his people as a time-server or a traitor. Under these circumstances how can men of honour be forthcoming? It is only under the Montagu reforms that the elected are placed in a majority. And the majority are paralysed by the new-fangled Dyarchy. This nomination is the remnant of the old belief of paternalism. In these days of militant nationalism nobody has the courage to avow it, but at bottom the belief flourishes. If it does not flourish I cannot see why nominations should not go the way the Justices have gone unless it is to be utilised for corrupting the people. For these reasons I have proposed that the nominated seats be transferred to Ward Elections.

I do not approve of any exception. I do not approve of any privileged bodies being created from the ranks of capitalists. If capitalist conventions are privileged Labour organisations can justly claim an equal privilege. Labour will ask for more Boles and Capital will ask for more Godboles. I do not like this differentiation between Boles and Godboles or Bole and Godbole constituencies. Still less do I like. "No constituencies all." Cooption means no constituencies at all. Cooption exists in England and it has travelled thence to America but nowhere else in the world. Calcutta is aping. But there the coopted are called Aldermen. And Aldermen are founded upon the affection and tradition of Britons. Aldermen are said to be the lineal descendants of the old County Kings. Why should we have cooption in Bombay where no County Kings existed but only fishing villages? Besides, do Councillors know what happened in this Corporation when it had to coopt under Section 34? The Corporation was divided into two Sections—Caucus and anti-Caucus. Each Section wanted their own friends. The anti-Caucus were in a minority and would have been beaten. So we adopted the obstructive tactics with the result that we forced a compromise. Each side had to sacrifice one friend. But the experience was demoralising. The same thing will happen in the future. The stronger Party will have its four friends like Shylock's pound of flesh. I therefore object to cooption, but if we must have them then let cooption be confined to defeated candidates. This may attract a larger number of candidates for Ward Elections.

I have, however, ventured to make one exception. By the change of [illegible] many graduates will be [illegible] graduates living with [illegible] disfranchised. Only th[illegible] No doubt they will be [illegible] ber. But they will [illegible] whelmed under th[illegible] do not [illegible] the[illegible] negli[illegible] tion, five from ordinary working classes and five from ordinary depressed classes.

Mr. Joshi's amendment was lost as it was not seconded.

Dr. Javle supported Mr. Baptista's resolution. He said in a day or two the report of the Select Committee appointed by the Legislative Council will be submitted before that body. He (speaker) was for five-rupee franchise, but unfortunately it was lost as it did not get proper support. He also thought that graduates were intellectual men and if separate franchise were given them it would be to the advantage of the Corporation.

Mr. B. N. Motiwala said a time would come when India will [illegible] full responsible government. [illegible] given high exec[illegible] charged th[illegible] Mun[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

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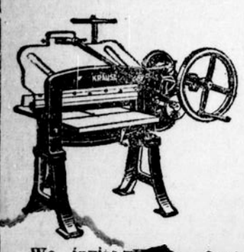

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SALE OF HONOURS.

DEBATE IN THE LORDS.

A serious challenge was presented to the Government (in mail weew) to state the grounds on which Sir Joseph Benjamin Robinson, of Wynberg, had been recommended to his Majesty for the grant of a peerage.

Lord Harris, who raised the question in the House of Lords, recalled that in the "Gazette" there appeared against the name of Sir Joseph Robinson the statement: "Chairman of the Robinson South African Banking Corporation. National and Imperial Services." Anyone reading that would take it what his association with the bank had to do with the recommendation for the honour, but the bank was liquidated in 1905. (Derisive laughter.) In 1908 Mr. Robinson was made a baronet, and surely whatever services he had rendered as chairman of the bank had been recognised by the grant of that baronetcy. (Laughter.)

HIGH COURT ACTION.

Sir Joseph Robinson had been concerned in certain cases in the courts in South Africa, and these were allegations that were contained in the judgment of the High Court of South Africa:

"In 1906 Robinson was the chairman of the Randfontein Estates Co., Ltd., in which capacity he dictated and controlled the policy and the operations of the company. There were other directors, but these, in the words of the judgment, were completely under his thumb. It became Robinson's duty to acquire for the company the freehold of certain mining properties. His method of performing this duty was to purchase the freehold for himself and then to resell it to the company at an enormously higher price. He concealed from the shareholders the fact that he had made this illicit profit by means of a certain company promotion which the court described as a device to camouflage the transaction.

ORDERED TO PAY £500,000.

"In 1915 Messrs. Joel purchased from Robinson all the latter's interest in the Randfontein Estates Co., and thereafter discovered what had happened in 1906. Thereupon Randfontein Estates sued Robinson, and under the judgment of the Supreme Court of South Africa Robinson has been condemned to pay a sum, including costs, of over £500,000.

"In giving judgment the Chief Justice declared: 'It is wholly inconsistent with the obligations of good faith that the defendant Robinson should have made for himself these profits by the method which the evi... disclosed.'"

... has been seriously re... "I will and... any repute in S... this peerage, and... that no single person... or black, considers that... vice or by his record he deserves this honour."

The Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa had stated that he had been consulted neither directly nor indirectly, and the Government's action amounted to a slight to the Dominion and a flouting of public opinion.

LORD CRAWFORD'S REPLY.

The reply of the Government was delivered by Lord Crawford. His speech was brief. He would not enter into the constitutional issue which had been raised, he said. As to the notice in the "Gazette," the impression that Sir Joseph Robinson was recommended in consequence of being chairman of the Banking Corporation was clearly misleading. (Laughter.) The bank was liquidated at a time of serious depression following on the South African War. The liquidator returned to the shareholders the full amount of their capital intact. He knew nothing of the circumstances of the case in which the judgment of the High Court of South Africa had been quoted. He did not know if there were qualifications or reservations in that judgment, of which only a certain portion had been read, and still less could he say if there was any claim that a different complexion could be put upon the quotation given.

As to the services rendered to the nation and the Empire, Sir Joseph Robinsont was born in South Africa, where he had lived his whole life, and he had devoted his energies to developing that part of the Empire: he was the pioneer of industries which had very largely benefited South Africa. Lord Buxton had indicated that he had rendered no services of value to South Africa. [Lord Buxton: I did not say he had not in the old days, but he was rewarded for that.] He certainly rendered most valuable services to the Government both during and after the war in South Africa. His influence had been consistently directed towards the removal of racial prejudices. He was a member of the Cape Assembly when the Cape was a Crown Colony, and was a representative of Kimberley in the South African Parliament. Whatever Lord Buxton indicated, South African statesmen had expressed their appreciation of the services he had rendered to the country.

DEBATE ADJOURNED.

"This matter cannot be allowed to rest where it now is" said Lord Crewe. He moved the adjournment of the debate.

This was agreed to by the Government.—"Daily Mail."

A Gurdwara Committee press note announces with regret that there was a serious fight between two Sikhs. One of them fell down and in exasperation struck his assailant with his *kirpan*, causing serious injury. The injured man was sent to hospital and the assailant was made over to the police. The Committee strongly condemns any use of *kirpan*, even under circumstances of grave provocation.

TOTALIZATORS AND BOOKIES.

(By our Correspondent.)

The Poona racing season opens on the 29th instant, which provides an easy outlet for the pent up moribund monsoon-bound punters, whose pockets in these dull dog days' must be filled fairly to overflowing.

The respite kindly granted by the racing authorities from the end of March until the end of July enables the optimistic get-rich-quick to store away his sheckels for a fresh onslaught on the Turf Club eating machine or the Money Moloch with its never ceasing appetite for ten per cent. It eats and gorges itself with the ten rupee notes of the hopeful innocents until there is not enough left, to satisfy a lemonade thirst.

"So wags the world, my masters," it is the day of machinery and machinations, we work like machines, eat like machines, and bet with machines, until we cease to have individuality enough left to resent the greatest of all machines "the tax machine" that levies to the very limit on what we eat and drink.

Well, let us get back to the turf machine. This mechanical money absorber found great favour with the present Lord Sydenham who was at the time Governor of Bombay. He was, of course, a statesman, and statesmen have panceas for all ills moral, financial or otherwise.

At the period in question there were about twenty bookmakers operating on the Poona and Bombay race courses. The totalizator found a very meagre support from the public, betting was done with the bookies, those men had to stand up and risk their capital, it was brains against brains, money v money, and in those days the races were patronised by a fewer but a better class. To-day we have the cook's son and the crook's son, the dhobies selling off their irons and the mothers laying aside their trusty brooms—to elbow the Barra Sahibs and bustle the memsahibs in their wild endeavours to get at the rapacious toto with the hope that the victory of the 'ek' number or 'char' numbers will bring a wealth enough to retire and meditate on the futility of counting sweaty clothes and brandishing bald-headed-brooms.

The totalizators or rather the tantalizators have been the means of bringing this class to the alleged "sport of kings". It has enriched the turf club and it has enriched the owners' stakes, so much so that only the kings of finance can buy the cattle necessary to win the huge stakes that are offered. This has been made possible by the means provi... by the aforesaid cook's son ... crook's ...

... has been seriously re... denham's efforts to ... resulted in having much...

France has been successful ... Mutuel but France devotes a fixed amount out of her earnings to horse breeding, charities and etc. The W.I.T.C. are not bound to contribute anything to the commonweal —no doubt they do—but that is not the argument.

They hold a very valuable monopoly and very valuable ground on a very small rental, they are not subject to income tax. The writer maintains that the percentage is excessive, the stakes too large and that the English system of allowing bookmakers should be resumed.

A reduction in stakes would mean a reduction in the quality of horses, which would smash up the monopoly of owners who are only rich enough to purchase expensive horses. I can't for the life of me see why some patriotic Indian gentlemen do not put their heads together and run races for 3rd and 4th class Arabs and devote the entire profits to charity. If the Indian public insist on having their flutter at the races, let them have it, but let public charities benefit by it. The whole initial outlay would be less than one lakh of rupees which would be returned to the investor in short order and would then go on paying handsome dividends to the poor and needy. The writer can place them in touch with a party who will furnish full details facts and figures.

WANTED AN INDIAN GYMKHANA.

There seems to be no reason why an Indian Gymkhana Club should not be started in Western India to provide for the various sports such as Indian Wrestling, football, hockey and Gymkhana races—for a class of animals that are not good enough for races held under the Western India Turf Club rules.

Calcutta possesses all the things mentioned and they pay handsomely. Why not Bombay? A great deal more money changes hands on this side over racing than in Bengal. The proposition is sound and would redound to the credit of the promoters if the profits were utilised for a good purpose.

I leave it to some of our readers who are good at figures and know the value of the land occupied by the W.I.T.C. in Bombay to work out the actual rental that a piece of land of this kind is worth and what a private corporation would be obliged to pay at present land values.

I am told that the rental paid for the Mahaluxmi property is very small compared with the present day prices. A private corporation would be obliged to pay all sorts of taxation, income-tax, etc. All this is avoided by being a club.

In England, Australia, America and in nearly all other parts of the world racing clubs have to run their business on the same lines as any other enterprise. Farnce not only runs its racing on business lines, but gives a major part of its profits to charities, breeding, etc.

The strange part of our Government is that valuable public lands are allocated to clubs; for instance, the Calcutta Turf Club has the very lungs of the city fenced off at a yearly rental of what one would have to pay for a furnished room. So it is in almost every other part of India. Racing is a business and should be conducted on business lines—the "ma-bap" and concessions granted to these bodies should cease, they should be treated as ordinary trading firms, and subjected to taxation that trading firm are, at present, subjected to.

What group of capitalists would not be prepared to invest their money in a race course without any concessions at all? The whole thing is a good joke which the Indian when he wakes up will see through.

One wonders what kind of a dish they are preparing for Lord Inchcape when he arrives, but one may well imagine that there will be plenty of brass polish and pipe clay.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Mr. Harilal Jaykishandas Kothari to be Huzur Deputy Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.

With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. F. C. Spencer as Vice-Consul for Brazil at Bombay.

Mr. C. L. Malvi, Joint Subordinate Judge, Jalgaon, to be Subordinate Judge, Yaval.

Mr. P. C. Divanji, Subordinate Judge, Amalner joint to be Subordinate Judge Jalgaon.

Mr. T. N. Atre, Subordinate Judge, Yaval, to be Subordinate Judge, Nandurbar.

Mr. K. V. Mehta, Subordinate Judge, Nandurbar, to be Subordinate Judge, Amalner.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. O. N. Mell, I.M.S., Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency, is granted leave for six months.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. Dalziel, I.M.S., Superintendent, Central Prison, Yeravda, to act as Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency;

Major S. W. Jones, I.M.S., Superintendent, Central Prison, Ahmedabad, to do duty as Superintendent, Central Prison, Yeravda;

Khan Bahadur N. R. Vachha, retired Superintendent, Jail Department, Bombay, to act as Superintendent, Central Prison, Ahmedabad.

The following persons to be non-official visitors of His Majesty's Common Prison and House of Correction, Bombay:—

J. A. Kay, J.P., Major C. Fernandes, J.P., Khan Bahadur Dr. N. H. Choksey, M.D., J.P., Mr. B. R. B. Jeejeebhoy, J.P., Mr. H. P. Mody, LL.B., Mr. V. A. Dabholkar, J.P., Mr. Rahimtoola M. Chinoy, J.P., Mr. A. N. Surve, LL.B., Mr. Mahomed Ismail Curtay, J.P., Colonel Stanley Ewens, Salvation Army.

Mr. C. H. Bristow, Personal Assistant to the Collector of Poona, to be Additional District Magistrate in the district of Poona for a period of three months.

Mr. J. N. Bhat, First Class Subordinate Judge, has been granted leave for two months.

Mr. J. H. Garrett, I.C.S., Settlement Officer, Sholapur and Khandesh, is granted, leave for six months.

Mr. N. P. Bhagwat, Auditor, First Class, to act as Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Central Division, vice Mr. J. A. Madan, I.C.S. ... erred to the Revenue Department.

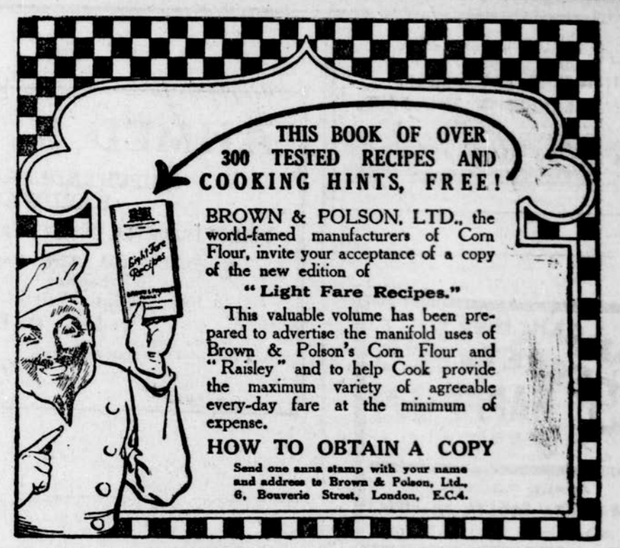
... B.S., B.Hy., ... d Assistant ... Bombay, ... ical ...

... plantation ... is sufficient. ... except it parts ... Poona and Bijapur. In Sind there was no rain but the inundation is satisfactory and sowing and transplantation were in progress. Water-supply for drinking and irrigation was generally adequate. Supply of fodder was sufficient. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food-grains were almost stationary.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO

The 25th annual general meeting of the shareholders was held yesterday (Wednesday), afternoon, at the registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Mr. R. K. R. Kama presiding. The directors' report and Balance Sheet, ending 28th February, was approved and adopted. In the course of the report it was stated:

The total number of policies in force is 34,154 assuring the sum of Rs. 5,82,44,414 with Bonus, and of this amount Rs. 8,16,798 are reassured. By the death of 315 policyholders, claims amounting to Rs. 5,41,964 with Bonus, have arisen. Endowment Assurances, which have matured during the lifetime of the Assured, amounted to Rs. 8,37,828 with bonus, and of this amount Rs. 30,000 were reassured. The economy in management which distinguished the former reports has been well maintained. The Expenses represnted 19 per cent. of the premium income—a result which compares most favourably with that of any other company of the same age. The funds of the company are invested in Government and other Securities authorised by the Indian Trusts Act. The sum of Rs. 11,06,575 has been placed to investment Reserve for depreciation in the value of securities so as to reduce them to the market values at the close of the year. The amount transferred for depreciation is a loss more apparent than real as all the investment securities—except Bombay Port Trust Guaranteed Bonds for Rs. 1,21,600—are in terminable loans and are re-payable at par at fixed dates. The Life Assurance Fund, including the Investment Reserve Fund, now amounts to Rs. 1,81,80,979-11-5. The assets of the company, in both branches, as shown in the balance sheet, are Rs. 1,94,62,247-4-2.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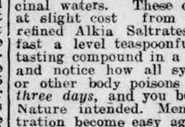

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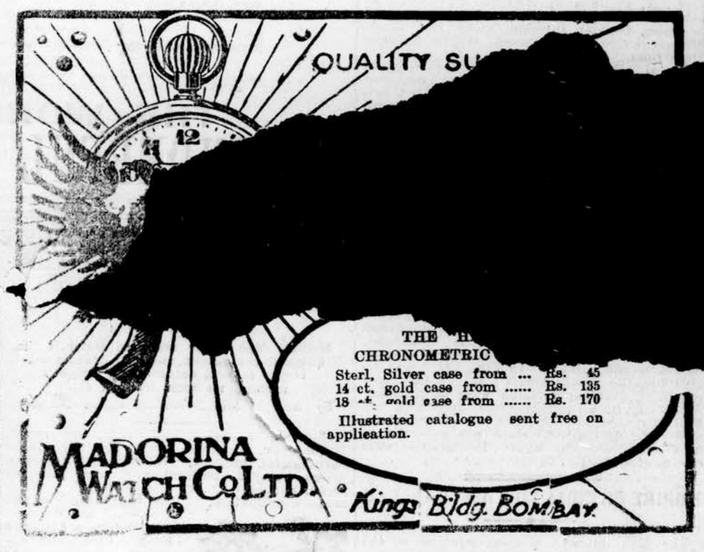
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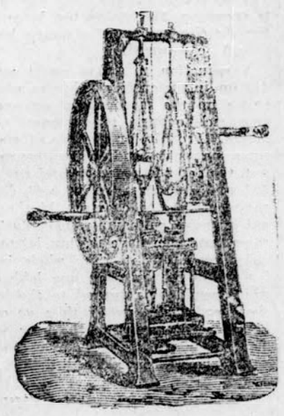

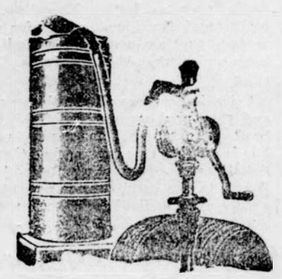

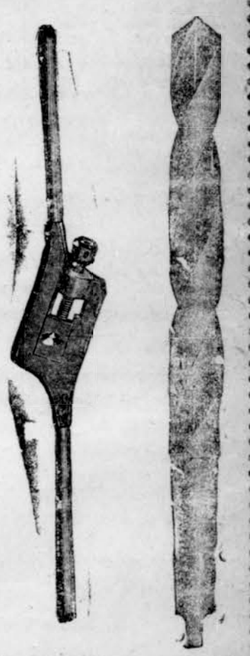

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